$75 CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. $5

Tickets Only $5. Shares in Proportion

L.S.L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard

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Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

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It never scales or postpones.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 11, 1885—184th MONTHLY DRAWING.

Capital Prize, $75,000,

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES of	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1,000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	$6,750
9	" "	500	4,500
9	" "	250	2,250
1,967	Prizes amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, express money orders, or New York exchange, in ordinary letter. Currency by express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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[illegible] the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th st., New York City. July 26 sun tus thur.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF GOODMAN, BARRETT & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation, J. D. Green retiring. D. W. Goodman and J. E. Barrett will continue the business and will assume all liabilities and have power to make all collections. August 1, 1885.

D. W. GOODMAN,
J. E. BARRETT,
JOHN D. GREEN.

aug 1—2t

HOLMES' SURE CURE MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE

Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists. Prepared by Drs. J. P. & W. R. Holmes, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For Sale by all druggists and dentists.

H. L. COLLIER, Civil Engin'r and Contractor.

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LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF

THE CELEBRATED

CONCORD JEANS AND CASSIMERES.

We invite the attention of our customers to these excellent goods and the close prices we have placed on them.

Respectfully,

MOORE, MARSH & CO.

june14—sun tue thu d&wky

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

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Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

THE GRANT FAMILY HAVE PRAYER IN THE DEADROOM.

The Condition of the Body all That was Expected—The Members of Congress Called Upon to Attend the Funeral—Some Incidents of Grant's Life in Washington.

MT. GREGOR, August 2.—By request of Mrs. Grant, Dr. Newman this afternoon held services in the room in which lies the general's body, at which only the family were present. The leaden hue about General Grant's face yesterday was owing largely, the undertakers say, to the unfavorable lights and shadows of the room in which the body lay. Late last night when the casket was opened, the body gave forth to the senses no evidence other than favorable conditions. Preparations are being used to remove the heavy dark circles from beneath the eyes. The remains have been examined within twelve hours and the extremities and limbs were found to be fully under the control of the embalming preparations. Undertaker Marritt believes the body will be preserved in most excellent condition until long after the final leave shall have been taken of it.

In accordance with the desire of Colonel Grant, the body of General Grant will lie in state at this place from twelve to six o'clock tomorrow. Vast crowds are expected from Saratoga.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO NEW YORK.

General Hancock left for Mount McGregor in a special car on the 9:15 train to-night. The pilgrimage to New York on the through trains from the west has already commenced on both the Westshore and Hudson river railroads. If necessary special trains will be put on these roads on Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning. State rooms on the Hudson river boats going south next Friday night are already being rapidly engaged, and extra steamboats will probably be required. Everything indicates that for a distance of 150 miles along the Hudson there will be a great outpouring of people on Friday and on Saturday morning.

CALLED TO MOURN.

A Place in the Line Reserved for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—General John B. Clark, clerk of the house of representatives, today received the following telegram:

Your telegram of yesterday has been received. The members of the 49th congress desiring to attend the obsequies on August 8th, will be duly placed in line. It is necessary that I should know beforehand as near as possible how many will attend, in order to procure carriages. Please inform me.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

General Clark says in regard to this dispatch, that the members of congress are widely scattered, many of them not at their homes and some not within reach of telegraph or mail [illegible] remaining, and [illegible] carry out General Hancock's suggestion satisfactorily. He begs, however, that all members to whose notice this paragraph may come and who desire to attend the funeral of General Grant, will at once notify him by telegraph at Washington.

Grant's Memory in London.

LONDON, August 2—The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey bids fair to bring together the largest assemblage of Americans that has ever met in London. The whole space of the choir and under lantern has been allotted to Americans, from whom applications have been received for over 1,000 tickets. The dean of Westminster will come to London especially to officiate. The music will be the same as that rendered at the funeral of Lord Lawrence.

GRANT'S FAST HORSES

Twice Arrested in Washington For Fast Driving.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—General Grant is especially remembered here for the unostentatious simplicity of his habits and manners. Among the well-remembered fancies of General Grant was that for fast-trotting horses. He became at the close of the war a familiar figure on the streets of Washington, especially upon those which lead out to the country north of the city, as he sped away in his plain buggy and citizen's dress. But he was apt to forget that the city ordinances forbade fast driving, and more than once he was arrested for exceeding the rate of speed which had been prescribed as the limit. It is due to him to say that when on Pennsylvania avenue or in other populous parts of the city, his instinctive sense of propriety would restrain him from transcending the law, but as he neared the boundaries he was sure to give the rein to his horse and to begin making a mile in three minutes, at the least. On one of these occasions a policeman on horseback accosted him as he passed, and requested him to stop. He promptly complied, when he was informed that he was violating the city ordinance, and that it would be necessary for him to appear before a city justice. The hour was designated for the next day, but the prisoner forgot the matter, and failed to attend. The policeman thereupon called on him at his headquarters and reminded him of the engagement. The general was not pleased at what he regarded as undue pertinacity of the policeman, but when told by the latter that he had served under him at Vicksburg, where he learned that it was the first duty of a soldier and subordinate to obey orders, the general yielded, and commended him for the performance of his duty. He accordingly appeared before the justice, who imposed the fine, which was paid promptly, without a murmur.

At about that time a change was made in the city ordinance. Fast trotting had been prohibited, not only within the boundaries of the city but throughout the District of Columbia. The authorities, upon due consideration, thought that the ordinance was unnecessarily severe, and repealed it as to the country roads. General Grant read casually, or perhaps only heard of this change and concluded that it applied to the streets as well as the roads. His mistake got him into trouble a second time. He was arrested and taken before a justice, as at the first offense. He plead the repealing ordinance, of which he had heard; but was excused on this occasion on the ground that he had been misinformed, and had acted in ignorance of the true nature of the repealing ordinance.

These facts, though trivial in themselves, reflect honor upon General Grant, and upon American institutions. Here the most popular and powerful man in the union, while at the head of the army, is arrested by a policeman for violating a city ordinance, and fined by a justice of the peace! Where else in the world could such an event take place?

THE GREAT SLAVE-TRADER.

A Noted Blockade-Runner Whom Grant Pardoned.

GALVESTON, Tex., August 2.—At sunset the correspondent sat on the pier of the Pagoda bathhouse, which projects into the gulf at the foot of Fremont street, and watched the hundreds of people who were enjoying a dip in the brine. The waters of the gulf of Mexico were almost as smooth as glass, and there was but the faintest suspicion of surf along-shore.

"This reminds me," said Captain John Cossar, who was the correspondent's vis-a-vis, "of an adventure of mine along this beach in the blockade running days, which was not a very profitable venture for any one concerned. Early in '64 I shipped as fireman on the Caroline, a rattle-trap of a steamer, with a 'walking beam' engine, then lying at Havana for the purpose of running the blockade. The captain was a stout, well built man, apparently 45 years of age, with a swarthy complexion, and went under the name of McDonald. The crew of the Caroline, however, knew him to be Appleton Oaksmith, noted for his ventures in the slave trade, for which he had been condemned to be hung, but had by some means managed to escape from jail in New York, and reached Cuba, where one of his brothers was engaged in running a large sugar estate. Being a thorough sailor, Oaksmith, or McDonald, soon obtained command of the Caroline, and made the trip from Havana to Galveston, and up Buffalo Bayou to Constitution Bend, without trouble. We discharged cargo, and, after taking on a load of cotton, got up steam and were ready to start down the bayou.

AN UNFORTUNATE GERMAN.

"There was a big pile of sails in the pilothouse, and Captain Oaksmith ordered a Dutchman named Buis to take 'em out and put 'em on deck out of the way, who replied:

"'I shipped as quartermaster on this boat, and don't do deckhand's work.'

"'D—n you,' said Oaksmith, 'take your things and go ashore.'

"The Dutchman gathered up his canvas bags, and walking off the boat onto the bank, where he opened one of 'em and pulled out a pistol, which he pointed at Oaksmith, whose back was turned. Some of the crew called the captain's attention to this, and he deliberately walked to his room, and returned with a big six-shooter in his hand. The Dutchman stood still on the bank too badly frightened to attempt to shoot, when Oaksmith yelled out:

"'D—n you, leave here or I'll kill you!'

"The fellow was too badly scared to move, and as he didn't leave as ordered, Oaksmith fired, and the Dutchman fell to the ground howling out that he was murdered. A hoosier happening to pass by, the captain said to him, 'haul that man up to Houston; he's only shot through the leg. I ought to have killed him, but he isn't worth it.'

A CLOSE LANDING.

"The Caroline proceeded down the bay on to Galveston, and a couple of nights after, in calm weather, we ran out of the harbor by the Beech channel, keeping close in shore. Some one in the town must have given us away, for by the time we had got a couple of miles down the coast, a signal was made to the blockading fleet, and four gunboats started after us. They chased us nearly to the west end of the island, and as it was getting near day, we put the ship about and stared back to see if we couldn't make Galveston. By the time we were abrest of the Sixteen Mile house it was broad daylight, and the gunboats were peppering us with shot and shell, which broke the walking beam and bored a couple of big holes through the ship, so we had to beach her. While the crew were getting into the boats my partner, a young fellow named Ed Farley, ran down to the fire-room, and getting a shovel full of live coals, threw 'em into the cotton, which set the steamer afire. The Yanks continued to shell us, but we made the beach all right, when the captain turned to one of the crew, who had given him all his wages for safe keeping, and said:

"'Bill, I forgot your money and left it aboard.'

"The poor fellow took one of the boats and started back to the vessel, which was now in flames, to see if he could not recover it, when the gunboats fired a broadside of grape and canister, one of which struck him in the breast and killed him instantly. We then lit out for town as fast as we could, having lost nearly everything we had.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"The captain left Galveston a short time after on the steamer Alice, bound for Havana. The Alice was captured just at dark, near the coast of Cuba by a yankee gunboat, and as the federals boarded her on one side Oaksmith and another man pulled off in a small boat from the other side and got safe to shore. It was a narrow escape for him, as they would have hung him if they had got him.

"They used to tell some terrible things about him on the ship. One of them was that when coming across from the west coast of Africa with a load of 'blackbirds,' he was chased by a man-of-war, when he fastened the negroes to a long chain cable and dumped 'em overboard, so in case he was captured there would be no evidence against him. I don't know that this is true, but I do know that he was a determined and desperate man. He was here several years after the war in command of a British vessel, and went under the name of McDonald, and was at last pardoned by General Grant when he was president. He finally settled down in a small village in North Carolina, where I heard that he died a short time ago.'

GENERAL GRANT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Grant Left With a Larger Income Than That of Any President's Widow.

From the Philadelphia Times.

It is now known that while General Grant died fortuneless because of the failure of Grant & Ward, his widow is left in very comfortable circumstances. Indeed, her income will be larger than that of any of the widows of our past presidents, not excepting Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Tyler has no income but the $5,000 annually paid her by the government. Mrs. Polk has her home in Nashville and a very small income from Tennessee bonds, on which the state has never defaulted, in addition to her $5,000 annuity. Mrs. Garfield has her home at Mentor and at Cleveland, with her $5,000 annuity and the income of the $300,000 fund contributed soon after the death of her husband. Mrs. Lincoln had a very moderate income until congress gave her an annuity first of $3,000 that was subsequently enlarged to $5,000.

Mrs. Grant will have the income of the $250,000 fund raised mainly by Mr. Jones, of the New York Times, the annuity of $5,000 that will be promptly voted by congress and the proceeds of General Grant's autobiography, now estimated at not less than $250,000 and likely to be quite $300,000. She will be subjected to little or no expense attending the long illness of her husband, and her estate will be not less than $500,000, exclusive of the assured $5,000 annuity.

The $250,000 contributed some five years ago was fortunately put in trust for the use of General Grant and his wife, and was therefore beyond the reach of Grant in life and is beyond the reach of creditors now. The income from General Grant's book is understood to be secured as the exclusive property of Mrs. Grant, and it will be subject to her own control and use, and the $5,000 annuity will, of course, be beyond the caprice of fortune. Notwithstanding the distressing financial disasters suffered by General Grant, his widow will be the richest of any of the widows of our presidents, from Washington to Grant.

His Crime Discovered After His Death.

BUFFALO, August 2.—Many rumors have been circulated of a deficiency in the accounts of the late Henry Conover, assistant cashier of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank of this city, who died suddenly on Friday last. The officers of the bank furnished this statement: "The examination of Mr. Conover's books develops the fact that abstraction of the bank's property has been made from time to time, dating back several years and aggregating $74,000, which is probably lost. The soundness of the bank is unaffected."

THE LAST OF RIEL.

HIS STAGE EFFECT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUITTAL.

He Tells the Story of His Life to the Jury, Prays for the Lawyers, and in Other Ways Tries to Show Himself to be off His Balance—Dejected at His Sentence.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 2.—The conviction and sentence of Louis Riel, the rebel leader, is the all absorbing topic today. Orangemen and English subjects generally consider it a righteous judgment, while among the French Canadians considerable excitement and indignation is manifested.

The latter claim that the trial was not a fair one; that valuable evidence from Riel's standpoint was suppressed, and that important witnesses were denied defense. M. l'Evecque, who tore down the Reil effigy during the reception of the sharpshooters, was today presented with a gold watch and chain.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL.

REGINA, N. W. T., August 2.—The scene just preceding the conviction of the rebel leader Riel, was dramatic. General Middleton and others testified that Reil, in their opinion, was perfectly sane and cunning. Mr. Fitzpatrick's line was that Riel took hold of a movement agitated constitutionally and intended to continue it, but that the movement assumed such proportions that Reil could not control it, and his mind lost its poise. He was carried along with it and was not responsible as provided in cases of high treason. The judge gave Riel an opportunity of addressing the jury. He occupied two hours in the delivery of his speech. The court was crowded to the utmost, and a breathless stillness prevailed.

Riel prefaced his speech with the following prayer, delivered with his eyes turned toward heaven:

"O my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ! O my God! bless me, bless this honorable court, bless this honorable jury, bless my good lawyers, who have come 700 leagues to try to save my life; bless the lawyers of the crown, because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty and they have shown fairness in every respect. O my God! bless all those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ our Savior. Turn their curiosity into calm interest, amen!

HIS TWO MOTHERS.

Riel said he had two mothers—his earthly one, who had nursed him, and the northwest. The first would not kill him, neither would the second. Posterity would justify him yet for what he had done. His mission was bringing about practical results, and if it failed temporarily he would yet accomplish his mission. He had writings which would live after him. Archbishop Bourget and other dignitaries told him he had a mission, and for the past ten years he had been working at it and was performing it in the criminal dock. God had preserved him from all danger when the bullets were flying around his head as thick as mosquitoes. At Batoche he knew he was safe because God protected him. He said God acknowledged him. When General Middleton gave evidence that he was not insane he called on God to bless the Crown lawyer for breaking down the evidence of the medical experts. Even if hanged he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the world believed him not insane. He said the agitation would have been constitutional had not the government forces attacked the Metis. By the grace of God, the prisoner said, he was the founder of Manitoba. He denounced Archbishop Tache for some wrong doing, and said he was the benefactor of humanity and proclaimed him self the prophet of the new world. He told how God's spirit had spoken to him in his cell last night and assured him of comfort. In being allowed to speak, therefore, he had confidence that God would speak through him. By the feeling of the flesh in his hands and legs he would yet bring Sir John McDonald to his feet. He had stopped deputations three times from going to the United States to induce the Americans to come over to take possession of the country.

HE PLEADS NOT CRAZY.

In conclusion Riel read from a paper written in pencil as follows:

Your Honor and Jury—My reputation, my liberty, my life are at your disposal. So confident am I of your sense of duty I have not the sligutest doubt as to your verdict. The calmness of my mind concerning the favorable decision I expect from you does not come from any presumption. My party hope for a conscientious verdict, and that after having heard what I have to say you will acquit me. I do respect you, although you are only half a jury. But your number of six does not prevent you from being just and conscientious and does not prevent you from having my confidence. I am taking the circumstances of my trial as they are, and I wish to call to your attention before you retire that the house of commons and senate and ministry of the dominion, which make the laws for this land, are not any representatives whatever of the people of the northwest. Second, that the northwest council, generaled by the federal government, has a great defect in the present number of persons selected for that council. They make it only a show and not the representative government which rules Canada and the northwest. But from the signs shown in court yesterday you are compelled to admit that if they are not responsible they are insane. Good sense alone leads to sane conclusions. By the testimony laid before you during the trial the witnesses on both sides have made it certain to you that petition after petition has been sent to the federal government, but so irresponsible is that government to the northwest that in the course of several years, besides doing nothing to satisfy the people of the northwest, it has not answered once or given a sign of response.

"This fact would indicate absolute lack of responsibility and insanity, complicated with paralysis. [Laughter.] That irresponsible, insane government, and its little one, the northwest council, have made up their minds to answer my petitions by surrounding me slyly and by attempting to jump at me and my people in Saskatchewan. Happily, when they showed their teeth to devour I was ready. I have fired and wounded them. Bear it in mind—that is what is called my crime of high treason. They led me to it, but my act was in the name of Jesus Christ, the only one who can help me. They are trying to tear me to pieces. If you believe the plea of insanity of the defence—that I am not responsible for my acts—acquit me, since I have been quarrelling with the insane acts of the government. If you believe in the crown, which contends that I am responsible, acquit me. You are perfectly justifiable to declare that, having my reason and sound mind, I have acted responsibly and in sound mind, while the government, my aggressor, has acted madly, and if there be high treason it must be on their side, not on mine."

Intense excitement was caused by the address. Riel was utterly prostrated by his conviction and sentence.

The Missing Schooner.

CHARLESTON, August 2.—The schooner Margaret Ann left Charleston on April 15th last for Brunswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Fla., on a fishing expedition. The crew consisted of Peter Johnson, a Dane: Hans Heljesen, Andrew Hausen, Gladilo Olousen, Norwegians; and Captain Shumaker, from New Jersey. Nothing has been heard of the vessel or crew. The collectors of customs at Brunswick and Fernandina write that the schooner never reached either place, and it is believed she is lost.

Pleading for Her Actor-Husband.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 2.—Oliver H. Barr, an actor, living in this city, was yesterday morning convicted of an assault upon Louisa Felsberg, eleven years old. When he was pronounced guilty his wife, a beautiful young woman, created a sensation by throwing her arms around her husband's neck and wildly imploring the judge to spare him. Barr was remanded to the next term.

THE BRITISH IN THE SOUDAN.

The English Decline to Discuss the Turkish Proposals.

LONDON, August 2.—The sultan of Turkey, in negotiations regarding the sending of an expedition to the Soudan, has raised the question of an early evacuation of Egypt by the British troops, offering to substitute Turkish troops in their places. Mr. White, the British representative at Constantinople, has been instructed to decline to discuss the question of the British evacuation of Egypt.

Advices from Cairo state that the prospects of the British leaving the country are more remote than ever. Positions on the staff of the garrisons, which have hitherto been held temporarily, have been converted into permanent positions.

General McPherson succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts as commander-in-chief of the army of the Madras presidency, and the duke of Connaught will succeed Lieutenant General Harding, as commander-in-chief in the Bombay presidency.

"ME LUD, W'ATS THIS?"

The Big Wig of England Brought to Taw by an American Woman.

LONDON, August 2.—The latest society sensation in London is caused by the announcement that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge as about to marry an American lady, whom he first met on the steamer on which he come from the United States three years ago, and who threatened to bring an action for breach of promise if he did not marry her. Society is very much agitated over the approaching event. His lordship's sons and daughters are said to be very angry.

THE ARCHBISHOP STANDS "PAT."

LONDON, August 2.—Rev. Dr. William Thomson, archbishop of York, today addressed an audience of men, and denounced the conspiracy of silence by which it had been sought to weaken the Pall Mall Gazette's revelations. He said that this was not a party question, but that it was the duty of the whole nation to stamp out this rampant and horrible vice.

MR. GLADSTONE WOULD MAKE IT EIGHTEEN.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter, says that personally he would have been glad if the age of protection of girls had been raised to eighteen.

Mr. Stead and others interested met today and appointed a committee to arrange a demonstration in Hyde park in respect to the protection of girls.

The Irish Agitation.

TRALEE, August 2.—At a large meeting of the suspended branches of the league today, a resolution of defiance of the central committee was adopted, attributing the latter's action to the supposition that the Tralee branch would, in the general election, successfully oppose Parnell's carpetbag candidates, and vote for candidates of Davitt's party.

Davitt, O'Connor, and Redmond, addressing league meetings today, condemned the land purchase bill, and advised the Irish to await for Parnell to take the initiative.

The Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, August 2.—The Correspondencia Espana reports that five persons were suffocated while a house was being fumigated at Jaen. The cholera continues to spread to new provinces.

In the whole of Spain on Saturday, there were reported [illegible] new cases of cholera and 1,464 deaths from that disease. The military governor of Granada has succumbed to the pestilence. The cholera is raging in the convict settlement at Carthagena.

TORONTO ABLAZE.

Chunks of Burning Timber Flying Through the Air.

TORONTO, Ont., August 2.—One of the most destructive fires that ever has taken place in Toronto commenced about 12:30 this morning, in the large brick building erected by the Toronto sugar refining company, on the esplanade. A strong wind was blowing from the east, and carried chunks of burning timber along the Esplanade, igniting the wooden buildings as far west as five or six blocks. In a short time nothing was left of the sugar refinery, but the bare walls and smokestack. The buildings of Sancter Evans, Heakes, Gunsellers, Ibbottsom, all boat builders, Reid & Co. and Walsh & Co., lumber merchants, Currie, Martin & Co., boiler makers, and other buildings are in flames, and unless the wind changes the whole south side of the Esplanade will have to succumb. The sparks flying and lodging on the roofs of the large warehouses on Front and Wellington streets, and fears are entertained that several of them may take fire. The fire brigades are, and have been, working manfully, but their efforts seem powerless. The streets are lined with thousands of people. The loss will be enormous. Three schooners have been burned to the water's edge. The fire is now half a mile in length.

VICTORIA AT HOME.

The Hack Driver's Bride to Go on the Stage Again.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Victoria Morosini Schelling and Ernest, her husband, have returned from a four weeks' sojourn in Paris, where they went for a vacation. They have settled down in a Fifth avenue boarding house, and Mrs. Schelling said last night:

"I'm so glad to see you. It seems like old times to have you coming around again. We are going to settle right down now and not worry you any more."

Manager Conrad has engaged Mrs. Schelling to sing at the Casino in the opera that will follow "Nanon."

"I don't know what the opera will be," she said, "but whatever it is I am to sing in one of the distinctive characters. I go to the Casino at every rehearsal and watch the ballet girls, so as to get a good idea of the stage and become familiar with its surroundings. I am not idle even when I am home, because Max Maretzek is giving me private lessons."

The Lord Lieutenant's Tour.

LONDON, August 2.—The earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant, is making a tour of the leading towns of Ireland. He travels without police escort. Addresses are presented to him by the municipal authorities at the various places visited.

WAYLAID BY NEGROES.

The Tax Collector of Mobile Halted by Footpads.

MOBILE, August 2.—An extraordinary case of highway robbery and kidnapping occurred here Wednesday, the particulars of which are just made public. State and County Tax Collector E. B. Lott, while taking a morning ride in the suburbs, was confronted by two negroes, one of whom pointed a shotgun at him, while the other pulled him from his horse after a desperate struggle, during which Lott's clothes were torn from him. He was dragged into the bushes in a lonely place and searched. He had but a small sum of money about him. The negroes agreed to guard him till nightfall and then go with him to his house and receive a ransom. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon one of the negroes went away to obtain aid, and shortly the other dozed off. Mr. Lott then slipped into the swamp near at hand and wandered around in the rain until nightfall, when he found his way out and eventually, at a late hour, reached home. Being aged and in very feeble health, the exposure and excitement prostrated him. He fell speechless near his house door and was there found and cared for. He is still in a critical condition. The police have a clue to the identity of the desperadoes.

BLIND TOM.

HELD FIFTEEN YEARS AS A SLAVE.

Adjudged a Lunatic, His Old Master Becomes His Committee and Gains a Fortune by Exhibiting Him as a Musical Prodigy—His Father Left to Die in Want, Etc.

From the New York Tribune.

The suit brought by the mother of Blind Tom in Virginia courts to rescue him from the control of his old master, James G. Bethune, of Columbus, Georgia, when the facts become known, cannot fail to awaken a profound interest in the fate of that strangely endowed human being. The facts developed on the presentation of a petition to the judge of the county court of Fauquier, Virginia, a few days ago, can leave no doubt in any fair mind that Tom's invaluable services have been appropriated by Bethune as effectually as if the laws of slavery still prevailed, not only in the south, but north of Mason's and Dixon's line. Tom has been well clothed and fed, which were essential conditions for the use that has been made of his talents; but he has nothing to show for the many thousands, probably a hundred thousand dollars, that he has made for his master.

Tom's mother is now in this city, poor and dependent upon the charity of friends. She is a small woman, a thorough-blooded African in descent but not black. Her complexion is that of the Crew men, on the Liberia coast, which is described as dark brown. Her hair and features are African.

Her son Thomas, as she calls him, exhibited his wonderful musical talent before he was a year old. He was born entirely blind, but a surgical operation enabled him to see indistinctly; a faculty which he still retains, being able to distinguish large objects and to move about a room without a guide. In his infancy he was attracted by the singing of birds, the barking of dogs and similar sounds, and would endeavor to crawl to them. Hearing the piano in the house of his master he would endeavor to get to it, and at length succeeded while the family were at dinner. They were all greatly surprised to hear a tune played, and their surprise became amazement when they discovered that the little blind negro baby produced it.

Tom was born in 1849, and this wonderful discovery of his talent was made in 1850 or 1851. His master, it is said, took him to Columbus, Georgia, and had him instructed in music, and began to exhibit him for money when only five years old. Tom remained a slave until the close of the war, when he was bound by his parents to Bethune, the master, for five years, at the end of which he would become of age. The terms were that the parents, Mingo and Charity Wiggins, were to receive $500 per annum, be placed in a comfortable home with maintenance, and that Tom was to receive twenty dollars per month, with ten per cent on all profits.

The contract was for five years. Bethune paid some money from time to time, but never accounted for the profits, and shortly afterward removed to Virginia, where he bought an estate. On the 25th day of July, 1870, Bethune, without notice, it is said, to Tom's parents, whom he knew to be alive and resident in the wretched cabin in which he had placed them, near Columbus, had Tom committed to the keeping of his son, John G. Bethune, as a lunatic. It is said this summary process by which a free man was deprived of his liberty, was gone through with by the court without requiring any of the safeguards which the laws have provided to be observed. There was no examination by experts, nor notice to parents; and thus was Tom forced under the pretext of lunacy, to become the servant of his old master's son. Bethune exhibited this alleged, or decreed, lunatic all over the country as a musical prodigy, and made immense sums of money. It is said he made $40,000 clear during one season in California. Young Bethune, Tom's committee, or master, is said to have been improvident, and spent large sums in fine horses. The family were poor at the close of the war, and remained so until the revenue from Tom's talent made them rich.

Tom, in the meantime, has been kept in close confinement, oftentimes under lock and key, and no person has been allowed to communicate with him. He has grown up in absolute ignorance of everything except music. For several years at a time he was not returned to his mother, and then only for a few days. He knows nothing of either divine or human relations, except implicit obedience to his master.

John G. Bethune died in 1884. His father, James N. Bethune, who was on the commitment bond for $20,000, went into the Fauquier court, where Tom had been committed as a lunatic in 1870, and had himself appointed a committee to take charge of Tom. Another son took the father's place as bondsman in the reduced amount of $5,000. The accommodating judge waived the legal requirements of the certificates of physicians or other witnesses; and indeed an examination by physicians or others would have been impossible, as Tom at that time was on exhibition at Charlotte, in North Carolina, 400 or 500 miles from Fauquier Court House.

It was not until this second commitment of Tom to the Bethunes as a lunatic, that his poor, ignorant mother in her Georgia cabin, was made aware of the fact that he was held and bound in that way. He had been practically held as a slave for fourteen years without her knowledge. Her husband died the year before in extreme poverty, without having seen his son in a dozen years. The Bethunes were rolling in wealth, earned by Tom, while his parents were living and dying in destitution in the wilds of Georgia. The old woman says she was not able to buy medicine for her children, of whom she has had twenty, thirteen being now alive. It is needless to add that she was unable to procure counsel.

It was under such circumstances that some persons volunteered assistance. Tom was playing in New Orleans. The mother was taken there, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out for Tom, the object being to try the question of the legal custody claimed by Bethune. To avoid the inquiry, Bethune ran away, taking Tom with him. The mother then determined to pursue the Bethunes, and if possible reclaim or release her son. She went to New York with her friends to establish her residence, and become a citizen of that state. Bethune came back to Virginia, exhibiting Tom in the small towns, but avoiding publicity as much as possible. When he reached Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier, Tom's mother presented her petition for a writ of habeas corpus. At first the judge refused to issue the writ; but after sending for and consulting with Bethune, he consented to do so, and set a day for the hearing. The petition set forth the facts that Tom had been committed without legal examination, that he had not been submitted to the jurisdiction of the court, that he had not been examined by a physician, that no witnesses testified to his insanity, that he was deprived of his liberty without due process of law, that he was exhibited for gain by his committee contrary to law, that he derived no benefit for such gain or profit, that he was deprived of access to or intercourse with his mother and family, that he was subject to such cruel treatment that his mind was not allowed to develop, that he was intentionally kept in ignorance and prevented from knowing what is right, and that his committee knowingly and intentionally kept him in a state of imbecility for the purpose of making gain and profit out of his condition, that his present state of imbecility was the result of systematic and intentional treatment by his committee, that he was not a lunatic at the time he was committed and is not a lunatic at the present time, that he is entitled to his liberty because he is sane, and the mother demanded in open court that her son be examined and if found sane that he be returned to his family and friends, that the Bethunes had been robbing him for twenty years under legal forms without her knowledge or consent.

Bethune answered by simply presenting the commitment under which he acted, and the judge decided that that was sufficient. The court had said in 1870 that it was satisfied that Tom was a lunatic; he would not examine him, because that sentence in 1870 was conclusive, and the presumption was, if he were a lunatic in 1870, he was a lunatic in 1884. He therefore remanded Tom back to the custody of Bethune, and added, by way of emphasis, that James N. Bethune was the only man who should have charge of him. This was equivalent to declaring by this Fauquier judge that a man who has once been declared a lunatic must remain a lunatic forever, and that the committee who exhibited the lunatic in public, and realized large sums from it, which he appropriated to his own use, was the only proper person to be entrusted with the responsible duty.

The counsel for the mother, of course, excepted to this ruling, and set out their exceptions in full. The judge signed them, and they form a part of the record in this case.

In this extremity the counsel for the mother turned to the courts of the United States. They went before Judge Hughes of the eastern district of Virginia with a new petition, setting forth that her son was held in slavery, and had not received the benefit of the emancipation laws of the United States, that he was held in involuntary servitude without due process of law. Judge Hughes granted the writ, and made it returnable at Alexandria, Virginia, where he was holding a circuit court.

At the hearing he decided that the allegation of slavery was not sustained, and that he had no right to examine into the finding of the court of Fauquier county. He examined Tom as to illegal restraint, and Tom answered promptly that he wished to remain with the Bethunes; that he was treated kindly; that he did not want to go with his mother; that he did not want to go with his mother; that the people who were seeking him would take away his piano and not allow him to play, and he did not know what they would do to him. But when questioned further by the judge, at the suggestion of counsel for the petitioner, he as promptly replied that he was instructed by the Bethunes to make these answers: that the Bethunes told him his mother would take his piano from him, and would not let him play, and that the Bethunes had told him his mother was with a gang who would do him any injury.

Judge Hughes, in his concluding remarks, said if Tom were set aisliberty, it was evident he would go back to Bethune. He could not examine the question of sanity, because he had no jurisdiction in the case, the commitment of the court of Fauquier county being conclusive on that question. Under all the ccircumstances of the case he would remand the prisoner to the respondent; but would recommend that the petitioner appeal this case to the United States supreme court. The case was dismissed, each party paying its own costs.

It appears from this statement that Bethune since the expiration of his contract with Tom's parents, has been under no legal obligation to do more than feed and clothe his ward. That contract expired by limitation in 1870, since which time, as the guardian or committee on the alleged lunatic, Bethune has accumulated a fortune, and no thanks to poor old Charity Wiggins, the mother of his valuable property. The studied and it seems successful attempt to alienate the affections of the child from the mother is the crowning infamy of this business. Will not a court of equity somewhere interpose to make Bethune account to Tom for his earnings?

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

The Experiences of the Boston Bark Hancock.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—The Boston bark Hancock, Captain Eaton, which has been lying at the quarantine station since Wednesday last, undergoing fumigation, caused by one of the crew dying of yellow fever, arrived at her dock today, where her cargo of sugar will be discharged. During her stay at Cienfuegos, Arthur Eaton, steward of the craft, died of yellow fever. The young man, being the captain's son, and he being desirous of having the body interred at his home in Reading, Mass., the remains were put in a liquor cask in a sitting position, and filled with rum to preserve them. The cask was then lashed fast to the upper deck of the vessel. When she was three days out the cask was covered with heavy chains and the remains consigned to the deep, the intense heat making any further carriage an impossibility.

FLOOD IN CHICAGO.

Over Six Inches of Rain Falls in Twelve Hours.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Commencing shortly after daylight this morning, the rain has fallen here without intermission. Early in the day the rain poured down in torrents, and hardly slacked up to what could be called a drizzle until late in the afternoon. Now (11 p. m.) the storm is becoming heavier, filling the people with apprehensions of a deluge and indications seem to point to a steady pour all night. Twelve hours from the commencement of the storm the signal service office reported a rain fall of 18 inches. At this hour the amount must be quite 6 inches. Damages to property in the city though flooded basements, is very great.

Failure of the Suffolk Bank.

NORFOLK, Va., August 2.—The suspension yesterday of the Commercial bank, of Suffolk, created no excitement here. It is believed in Suffolk that the depositors will be paid in full. An assignment will probably be made tomorrow.

MAIL CARRIER ASSASSINATED.

A Fiendish Crime in One of the Mountains of Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 2.—[Special.]—A dastardly assassination occurred today near Pikeville, twenty miles from this city. About eleven o'clock, as Alexander Walker, a highly esteemed young man, was crossing a mountain with the mail, he was shot from ambush and instantly killed. The assassin secured the mail pouches and fled. A posse is in pursuit.

A Reticent Prophet.

From the New York Sun.

Baron Tennyson expresses the opinion that the Princess Beatrice will henceforth lead a "summer life," but refrains from making any prophecy upon the future conditions of Prince Henry and his mother-in-law. Like any wise man, the Baron knows that things of that sort are very uncertain.

Pillaging Grant's Coffin.

From the New York Sun.

When Undertaker Merritt began to pack the coffin he discovered that one of the four gold screws that fastened the gold inscription plate to the lid was missing. The plate was removed before the coffin was shown to the public on Monday, and was locked away in a drawer with the screws. The drawer was opened after that at different times to show the plate to special visitors, and Mr. Merritt says that some of these visitors must have carried the screw away.

GILDED VIRTUE

THE SUBJECT HANDLED BY REV. J. W. LEE IN ROME.

Gilded Vice Denounced as a Delusive Sham—The Sunday-School Celebration in Buford—Church Burned in Brooks—Prohibition Agitation in Madison—General News.

ROME, Ga., August 2—[Special.]—Rev. J. W. Lee preached in the new Methodist church today on "Gilded Virtue." The sermon was listened to with close attention throughout, and made a deep impression. Following is a synopsis:

Gilded vice is a contradiction. It is a dressed up fraud. It is a lie in the guise of truth It is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Attractive in appearance, repulsive in nature. In prospect sweet, in retrospect bitter. Pleasure on top, remorse in the middle despair at the bottom. In its approach it is Cleopatra's barge, with awning of silk, perfume of rich spices, and music of harp and lyre. In its departure it is a broken flat with tattered flag, purposeless pilot, and hopeless crew. Southern Europe at first with olives and grapes and balmy air, but Sahara at last, parched, desolate, and verdureless forever. As she comes, an angel of light, on wings bright as burnished silver, as she goes a Plutonian bird, with black wing, and the bleeding heart of innocence in her beak. Why should vice be permitted to stalk through the earth in the robes of beauty? Why should she not be painted in all the dark, forbidding hues characteristic of her nature?

Upon what grounds does she claim the high privilege of throwing around her repulsive features the charms of art, the inventions of fashion, and the folds of beauty? She steals the hopes of the young, and fills with remorse the heart of age. She is as far from mercy as a vampire, and knows no more about keeping a promise than a hyena. She is an embodied vulture, with the shrewdness to draw upon fashion for a gossamer texture to conceal her low-born nature. She lurks in the blood and bone and flesh of humanity, and digs a grave in man's body to bury man's spirit. She wages a relentless war upon all that is high and noble and immortal, in order that all that is low, and filthy, and revolting may revel and expand and rot. She would take the gold with which the streets of the New Jerusalem are paved and run it into currency to swell the commerce of the damned. In her lexicon there is no such word as love, hope, joy or right. Music is but the vibration of air waves to call off attention from her own harsh, grating voice. Joy is only an illuminated sparkle to hide the dark motive by which she is inspired. Right is only a sign hung out in front of vice to advertise what she knows nothing about. Hope is only the smoothness of the torrent ere it break on the rocks below. Love is only a beautiful picture hung over an eternal, fathomless lie. What right, then, we ask with renewed emphasis, has vice to a single note in the gamut of music, or a single hue in the realm of color, or a single stroke of the chisel in the department of sculpture, or a single sentence in the world of poetry? Should she be allowed to hitch gay chargers to magnificent chariots and thus rush her devotees off to hell amid playing bands, flying banners and the huzzas of the multitude. Should she be permitted to straighten by hyperbole, the crooked way to ruin, or to cheer with heaven born music the deluded young man, while she hastens his steps to dispair? No; a thousand times no. Let vice be branded as her hideous character deserves in dictionary, in thought in social life, in home. Let her motives appear, her foil purposes be lifted into the light. Let the sahara on the inside of vice be mapped and described in such glowing colors and unmistakable terms that no young man shall enter here to get the grapes and olives of southern Europe. Let the discord back of the music be so represented as that the rythm shall be stolen from the music. Let the skull and bones back of the gossamer covering be so labeled and vividly drawn as that the eyless sockets shall be seen by the inner eye of well taught youth. Then let all the charms of art, all the fascinations of beauty, all the good cheer of immortal hope be thrown around virtue, bright, heaven born, ever young virtue. To make virtue beautiful is only to truthfully represent her. There can be no exaggeration here. No chance to overdraw. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace. Attractive in appearance, lovely in nature, a joy forever is she. Music and poetry and painting and sculpture and architecture are her servants. They came from heaven to work in her service. To force these into the employ of vice is like compelling angels to run still houses or manage gambling hells. To gild virtue, then, is only to put the colors on the outside that truly represent the nature of the inside.

THE BUFORD ASSOCIATION.

The Twelfth Anniversary Appropriately Celebrated.

BUFORD, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—The Buford Sunday school association celebrated it's twelfth anniversary with appropriate exercises at Suwannee yesterday. The association embraces fourteen schools, officered by eighty teachers and numbering one hundred and twenty-three scholars. Mr. W. B Haygood of Buford welcomed the association in a graceful and appropriate address. The singing was uniformly good—that of the Lawrenceville and Duluth schools notably fine, the recitations formed an interesting feature of the occasion and were highly creditable to the schools represented. Miss Anna Haygood, Buford Baptist school, recited "Rock of Ages," with an appreciated that captivation the audience.

The recitation of Miss Eva Espey, Buford Methodist school, charmed all by its beauty. A recitation by Miss Hutchins, of Laurenceville, was especially appreciated. "Sister and I," Miss Mitchell, Laurenceville school, was pronounced by many unsuppassed. The following if a synopsis of the thoughtful oration delivered by Rev. Dr. Charles D. Campbell, of Athens:

To make allusion to Robert Raikes, and to eulogize his work on the occasion of a large Sunday school gathering is as natural and appropriate as to allude to Martin Luther in connection with reformation of the sixteenth century, by which the papal hierarchy received its death wound, or to John Wesley in connection with the religious revival of the eighteenth century, by which the formalism of the church of England received its overthrow, or to William Carey in connection with modern missions, by which the too long pent up energies of the Christian world were made to flow out to the whole world. But to give an elaborate sketch of the man and the expansion and improvement of the work begun by him would involve us in details which more properly belong to a volume than to an address.

Robert Raikes builded better than he knew. The work begun under his heaven inspired benevolence for the improvement of the children of the poor and more irreligious portion of the population of that city in England in which he lived soon grew beyond his expectations and similar work was inaugurated in other towns and cities, and embraced the children not only of the poor and irreligious, but also of the better classes. And the design instead of being as primarily there secular advancement was changed so as to aim primarily at their religious improvement. The work has its difficulties. First among them we notice that which arises from the indifference of many who ought to countenance and aid the work by active participation. Failure to perceive the advantages attaching to the well ordered and wisely conducted Sunday school. Apprehension of falling into an extravagant fanaticism in the prosecution of good work, want of zealous action, piety, co-operate to produce the indifference. Willingness to do without the advantages of improved methods of the age in which we live is by no means proof of high wisdom. There may be safety in conservatism, but conservatism itself may easily degenerate into stagnation. They may do well enough after a fashion who neglect these methods as the man may do well enough who uses an ox team as a means of travel, but they cannot claim the wisdom of those who, desiring to get to the point of destination, use more rapid transportation fornished by steam. That false conservatism is like that of one who would tear up the railroad and destroy all the engines and remand us to the snail pace of a hundred years ago. The second difficulty is that which arises out of the unwise advocacy of the Sunday school on the part of its injudicious friends. There are those who would substitute it for the heaven appointed means of saving them that believe the preaching of the gospel. It is not designed to supplant God's method of dessemінating truth, but only to assist that. There are parents who turn over the discharge of the strictly family obligation to the Sunday school. This agency is not capable of that task. If the alternative were presented between the two and one or the other had to go, no one of wisdom would hesitate to say, let the Sunday school perish and let the recognition and discharge of parental obligation to raise the children in the nature and admonition of the Lord be preserved. The third difficulty is that in the multiplication of Sunday school aids, and in the increase of knowledge about the Bible teachers shall lose sight of the fact that the object of the Sunday school is to impart knowledge of the Bible itself. A distinguished educator in the state, for many years a diligent teacher of a large Bible class, said once to the speaker that when he was a child his mother taught him the Bible; his own children lost their mother when they were yet small and were sent to the Sunday school for instruction, but grew up in the Sunday school knowing a good deal about the Bible, but not much of the Bible itself. Let not the teachers forget that the great work in which they are engaged is to impart, as did the mother and grandmother of Timothy, the knowledge of the Scriptures by which the world is made wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus. Time does not suffice for a full presentation of the advantages of the Sunday-school. Taking the child in his tender years and faithfully instructing him in Scriptural truth will make impressions which all subsequent experience cannot entirely erase. Let your work, therefore, be wisely and patiently done.

MILNER MATTERS.

New Schools—Personal Items—The Crops—Farmers Cheerful.

MILNER, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—We continue to have nice showers and crops are looking nice. There will be a large crop of both corn and cotton made this year. Farmers are all in high spirits.

The revival at the Baptist church has closed with several accessions to the church.

The sick of the town are all improving.

Miss Mamie Thornton, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in this place.

Professor R. B. Brooks, of Barnesville, will fill the pulpit at the Methodist Episcopal church today.

Milner High school opens with 40 pupils, with Miss Mattie L. Tyns, a graduate from Monroe Female college and an accomplished and experienced teacher, as principal and her accomplished sister, Miss Susie Tyns as assistant.

Miss Mildred Steed also opened her school at White's Hall, July 20th, with twenty-six scholars. This is Miss Steed's first year here, but her patrons are well pleased with her.

MADISON'S WAR ON WHISKY.

A Lively Campaign and a Highly Wrought Populace.

WINTERVILLE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—Two prominent ministers, who have been lecturing on prohibition in Madison county, have been threatened with violence if they repeat the dose.

A Baptist deacon in Madison county will refuse to hold fellowship with his bretaren if they vote for prohibition.

It is currently reported that a Baptist preacher of Crarke county went over to Madison county to preach not long since, and some of the members of the church wanted him to acknowledge that he committed an error in voting for prohibition in Clarke last February before they would hear him.

There is only one officer in the county of Madison who is for prohibition, and that is Mr. S. C. O'Kelley.

A young lawyer was offered $400 to stump Madison county on the liquor side, but to his credit and honor he refused and somebody else got the job.

Several "good" people in Madison county want an opportunity, they say, to beat Dr. J. G. Gibson into a jelly for inaugurating the prohibition campaign.

EIGHT FEET LONG.

A Snake Fairly Laden Down With Rattles.

TALLULAH, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—Yesterday a party of several gentlemen were exploring the mysteries of Grand chasm, when one of the men came suddenly upon one of the most enormous rattlesnakes ever seen in this part of the country It measured no less than eight feet in length and two feet in thickness, and its rattles were at least twenty five in number, while its head was as large as a man's hand. The gentleman who first saw him at once drew his revolver, a 44 calibre Smith & Wesson, and fired several shots at the reptile. As soon as the first shot was fired, the snake slid off into the river, dieing the water a deep red, showing that he had been wounded by the pistol ball. As the huge snake swam across the river he made waves like those made by a large dog, and uttered a peculiar buzzing noise like a swarm of bees. He reached the opposite side of the river, and was soon lost to sight in the cleft of a rock.

FOLLOWING THE RAIL.

A Remarkable Display of Electricity in Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—This afternoon a heavy rain storm occurred here. In the midst of it came a vivid flash of lightning and a crashing peal of thunder. The bolt struck the building occupied by Dr. J. A. Ostin & Son, druggists, completely demolishing the window of the corner room upstairs, occupied by J. R. Logan, tore off the plastering inside and greatly disfigured the wall. The chairs and clothing in the room were thrown in confusion. Strange to say, a negro man who was sweeping the room, and standing in the very corner of it, was not hurt, while three boys down on the sidewalk were very greatly stunned. The flash followed the street car track from the Arlington hotel completely around the square, and then passed up the iron awning posts to the building.

It Was Across the River.

FORT GAINES, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—At 12 o'clock Friday night our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the fire-bell. The fire company responded promptly, but on reaching the engine house it was seen that the fire was in Franklin, Ala., just across the river, and they did not attempt to take the engine over. The storehouse of J. F. Porter containing a stock of general merchandise was consumed with its entire contents. No person was sleeping in the store and the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. Loss about $4,000, partly covered by insurance. A few weeks ago this same store was burglarized and during the present week Mr. Porter succeeded in obtaining evidence sufficient to convict to jail six of the parties implicated, all colored, and the presumption is that the friends of these parties burned his store in retaliation.

New Citizens in Forsyth.

FORSYTH, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—Major W. A. Allen, late of Shelbyville, Tenn., has bought the residence and farm of D. P. Hill, just outside the corporate limits of the city, and known as the Freeman place. He will soon erect an elegant mansion on it. He and his accomplished wife. will be quite an acquisition to our city.

Mr. Joiner, of Washington county, has purchased the residence of W. T. Lawson, next door to Colonel A. D. Hammond. He moved to our city to educate his children.

Fearful of the Caterpillar.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—There is scarcely a farmer in this section who is not satisfied with his crop, and well he may be, as his prospect is the best for years past. A most excellent corn crop has been made. The caterpillars have made their dread appearance in many fields in this vicinity, and judging from their devastations in past years, all cotton which is not matured by the 1st of September will be destroyed. This makes the situation one of serious import.

Campbell Superior Court.

FAIRBURN, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—Campbell superior court will convene tomorrow morning. Judge Simmons, of the Macon circuit, will preside for Judge Harris. Unless the business is continued there will be a heavy criminal docket this court. The most important criminal case will be the one against Moody and Rogers, charged with murder.

The Universalists in Jackson.

ATHENS, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—The Universalists are making big preparations for their convention to be held in Jackson county in a few weeks, near Mr. Bob White's. Visitors are expected from all the adjacent states, and the neighbors are preparing to entertain them free of charge. The convention will continue several days.

They Got Rid of the Fleas.

QUITMAN, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—A negro church in this county has been destroyed by fire. The members were preparing for a big meeting and endeavoring to get rid of the fleas, they put pine straw under the church and set it on fire. The fleas are destroyed and so is the church.

The Marshallville Revival.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—The religious services, which have been protracted for several weeks in the Methodist and Baptist churches, terminated Friday night. The results are encouraging, great good has been effected, and numerous accessions made to the church.

Douglas Court Adjourns.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., August 2—[Special.]—After a two weeks' session the superior court adjourned yesterday afternoon. The grand jury found only two indictments.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY BRIEFLY STATED.

Sensation Over the Disposition of the Allen House in Quitman—Negro Girl Drowned—Attempt to Blow Up a House—Attempted Train Wrecking—Other State Dots.

Strange noises have lately been heard at night in a certain house in Athens, and ghostly figures, robed in white seen floating around in air. The family is thoroughly frightened, and will move off if the manifestations don't stop or the cause is discovered.

There is considerable excitement in Quitman over the disposition of the Allen house. It appears that Mrs. Allen, the wife of the late Major Allen, is quite a fanatic on the subject of negro education. Before Major Allen died he stated that he knew that if he failed to dispose of his property by will, his wife would give it all away to the negroes. That event has just happened in its most offensive form. The Allen house in the center of town, has passed into possession of a Chicago negro named Rev. James Parr, who will establish there in a colored female institute. The New South says:

This may suit northern people and the negroes, but it is certainly very distasteful to the citizens of Quitman to have an institution of this kind established in the center of our town.

A little negro girl about nine years of age, while crossing a creek about four miles above Elberton, on Friday evening last, fell in and was drowned. It was soon after a hard rain and the creek was up.

The Elberton Leader says an attempt was recently made over in Madison to blow up a house containing a crowd of prohibitionists who had assembled to hear some speeches. The discovery was made just in time to prevent a wholesale tragedy.

Meriwether Vindicator: As the passenger train rounded the curve beyond the Render trestle on Wednesday afternoon, last week, the watchful eye of the engineer discovered a broad plank in the center and over the highest part of the trestle. Brakes were whistled down, steam shut off and the most earnest efforts made to stop the train. When within a few feet of the plank the engine stopped just in time to avert a most serious accident. It is conjectured that the plank was carelessly left on the track by some member of the track gang that had been using a hand car about the trestle. There was a narrow escape from a most murderous wreck.

On Last Monday evening a negro boy by the name of Bob Harris, living on the place of Mr. John Henry, was drowned near the new bridge in the upper part of Rockdale county. He was in bathing, and got tangled in some brush. He was about 19 years old.

Mr. B. J Daniel has retired from control of the Marion County Argus, and is succeeded by Mr. Thomas B. Lumpkin.

Sylvania Telephone: We learn that on Sunday last, as the train from Sylvania to Rocky Ford was going out, Mr. Joseph Edenfield boarded it at Waters' station and literally took charge of it, and that on its return he acted in a very reckless and reprehensible manner, firing his pistol off in the train, presenting it at parties on board, cursing and using the most obscene and vulgar language to and in the presence of female passengers, and others who happened to be at the depots. Two or three bullet holes said to have been shot through the coach. Taken altogether, we have never heard of a more outrageous proceeding. Such conduct calls aloud for legal proceedings. Human life seems to be in danger where such recklessness is permitted by citizens of the county. The iron hand of the law should be laid upon such characters, and protection guaranteed to the people from the consequences of such disregard for human life.

A general association was held at Nails Creek church in Banks county last week. It embraced six of the associations of northeast Georgia. A number of distinguished divines from this, and other states were in attendance. Some very able and interesting sermons were preached. A resolution was introduced and passed, indorsing Dr. H. H. Tucker's "Tidal Wave" published in the Christian Index some time ago, in which he criticised the sensational meetings, then being held in a warehouse in Atlanta.

The Elberton Leader furnishes two interesting pieces of news, as follows:

Last Friday, on the plantation of Rev. J. H. Grogan, seven miles below Elberton, two negroes, Lens Roebuck and Jesse Brown, became involved in a quarrel, the result of which nearly proved fatal. It seems that for some time quite a coolness has existed between Lens and Jess by reasons of the devotions which both of them paid at the shrine of the same damsel of color. The coolness between them was by no means lessened by the maid herself, for she played an exasperating hand of two, and vowed allegiance to them both. On the fatal day Lens was taunting his hated rival by telling nothing less than on the night preceding he had gone so far as to press the lips of the maid with his own, and even encircled her waist with his arm. Jess was human and could not stand this. He ripped out the usual lie and attached to it an unusual long string of oaths; whereat Lens raised his hoe and striking him a full lick felled him like an ox. The wound was six inches in length and nearly penetrated the brain. Jess lay unconscious for hours, when he was finally revived, placed in a spring wagon and borne home. He will doubtless recover, but it is doubtful if the young knight of the hoe will ever be recovered, as he is doubtless now far removed from the scene of blood.

The second item is as follows:

In the justice's court here, Tuesday last, the case of Nora Williams vs. James Harper, peace warrant came on to be heard. It seems that Nora is a bewitching widow of about one and forty summers and Jim a widower of two score and ten, just the age to make him extremely gallant. Jim had, time and again, paid court to the charming widow, but each time was gently repulsed with an intimation that next time he might meet with success. Jim became so much enamored with the widow's charms that patience ceased to be a virtue, and he told her in mild but firm tones that he could bear the suspense no longer, and that he must and would have an answer. The gentle widow became so frightened that she sought an officer of the law and asked that Jim be required to keep the peace. Jim was promptly arrested and carried before the court. The parties were allowed to consult, and then Nora was put on the stand. She swore that she was in mortal fear of Jim; that she had not slept in several nights on account of her fears, and nervous excitement. At this point Jim suggested something about three dollars and a half, and the court asked Nora if that amount would allay all her fears. She replied that if the money was paid before she left the court house that she would have no other fear of him. Jim accepted the proposition, but afterwards withdrew from it. Better evidence was introduced and Jim was required by the court to give a small bond to keep the peace towards the gentle Nora, which he did lamenting the unsmooth course of his love.

Athens Banner: The building committee of the Northeast Georgia fair association have just finished a drawing of the track. It is in the shape of an eclipse and exactly one-half mile round. The survey and plat were made by Mr. Tom Stanley, and will be, when finished, one of the best half mile tracks in the south. The plan for the grand stand and buildings was made by Mr. W. W. Thomas, and they are nicely arranged. The grand stand is immediately in front of the judge's stand, with a side entrance in the rear to floral hall and from thence into the main exhibition department. In the rear of this is the machinery sheds, giving one a chance to go from the grand stand to the machinery hall without having to go from under the roof. The whole of the fair grounds contain twenty-five acres, and will be enclosed with a good high fence. Plenty of water and a nice grove will be inside the enclosure. There will be a fine baseball ground and the general exhibit hall will be used for picnics and dances. The work will soon be commenced, and Athens can boast of having the best arranged fair grounds in the south.

Messrs. Monroe Moye and Ben Moore killed a rattlesnake near Blue spring, Harris county, last week that was four feet long, as large around as the calf of a man's leg, and having nine rattles.

Calhoun Times: Last Saturday night, Nelson Wright, a boy about seventeen years old, who lives three or four miles below Plainville, on the Rome road, took his gun and went out to watch his watermelon patch, as some one had been committing depredations there. About eight o'clock he returned home with his left arm shot nearly off at the shoulder, and was unable to give an account of it, so weak was he from loss of blood. Drs Nixon and Hufaker were summoned and a runner sent for Dr. Reeves, of this place, who went down and amputated the arm. Sunday morning several men went out to see if they could learn anything of the accident, and following the path to the melon patch, they discovered blood which was followed up to a negro house, but as there was no one there except some little negroes, they could get no information from them. About half of the house is floored and the other half has only the sills running across, and above the latter part there was a hole in the top of the house where the load went through. It is supposed that young Wright, in letting his gun down, missed the sill, and striking the hammer, the gun was discharged and the load passing through his arm, went on through the roof. It was a bad wound, and there is little hope of his recovery.

THE GOPHER OF LONG AGO.

They Disappear With the Deer and the Indian.

From the Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

As the old citizens of south Georgia pass away it is the duty of the Clarion to say something about them. The Indians have long ago disappeared. No trace of them is found in this country. The deer have nearly all been exterminated. With the Indians and deer there were other primitive denizens of our forests. Among these none are more famous than the gopher. As civilization advances they too are vanishing and some of us old citizens begin to miss them and sigh "where are the friends of our youth?"

When we speak of gophers in southern Georgia, Alabama and Florida, we don't mean what are called gophers between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi. The gophers there are our salamanders or ground rats. Nor do we mean the prairie squirrels which are called gophers in Illinois. We mean our sure enough gophers. These highland loggerhead turtles that burrow in the ground and come out of their secure abodes to feed upon grass and herbs. Their book name is testudo polyphemus. If the original old Cyclops Polyphemus was as ugly as his modern namesake we don't blame Ulysses for putting his eye out. The farmers of this section would not care if the Greek hero would come back and put out the eyes of all the polyphemus race. For when their home is in or near a field they are very destructive to young cotton, corn and peas.

When properly prepared the flesh of the gopher is very palatable, very little, if at all, inferior to that of the turtle. The negroes are fond of them and hunt them with a long pole with the hook of a steelyard fastened to the end. They feel for the gopher in his long hole in the ground, in which he dwells, and draw him out with the hook. Very frequently these holes are so crooked that a pole cannot follow its windings. A very common device for catching these marauders is to bury an open candle or starch box at the mouth of the gopher hole. The box is left open and strange to say when the clumsy old fellow comes out, which he will do once or twice a day in summer and spring, he will tumble right in and then can't get out. Strangers to the ways of this wonderful animal are slow to believe that he is such a suicide. But his ways are curious. Dr. Bruce, of Bainbridge, says that one of the first things he learned after coming to this section from Virginia, was not to bet on gophers. He was boarding with old Mr. Peabody who had a field of corn and peas on new ground near town. The old gentleman complained terribly of the gophers, and one morning at the breakfast table said he was going to catch one which was doing him special damage. "How are you going to catch him, Mr. Peabody?" said the young doctor, "I am going to bury a box at the mouth of his den, sir, and about eleven o'clock he will come out to feed and will tumble in and I will have him." The young Virginian laughed at the idea. "I'll bet you a dollar a gopher is not that big a fool," said he. "Good," said the old gentleman, and the money was put up. The box was duly set at the mouth of the gopher-hole and both gentlemen went on about their business down town. A little past eleven o'clock Dr. Bruce remembered the bet and slipped off down to the field to see for himself. His own words tell the rest. "I'll be hanged if the old fool wasn't in the box sure enough. I then put him back in the hole and with a long pole I pushed him as far down as I could, giving him all the hard thrusts I thought necessary to make him stay there. I then went back down town and hunted Mr. Peabody, who had forgotten all about the gopher until I reminded him that it was past the gopher's dinner hour. 'Sure enough,' said he, 'come and go with me, I want my dollar.' 'Mr. Peabody, I'll bet you another you don't get him.' 'Good. I'd rather win two dollars than one.' When we arrived at the gopher's hole I'll be hanged if he wasn't in the box again. I lost my money and make it a rule never to bet on a gopher."

It will not do to bet on anything about them except that they can run faster than anything in the shape of them on earth. They hibernate in their burrows and how long they can live without food is a question yet unsolved. Colonel R. J. Bacon tells of one which was placed on his back on a stump by an old planter in Liberty county and left there to die. Just twelve months afterwards the gentleman passed that way and there was his gopher still alive. Yet the Florida people say that it put on their backs in the hot sand they will die in a few moments. Mr. J. B. Collins tells of one which was shut up under a chimney for seven years and was known to remain alive without food all that time. A negro man in his neighborhood kept one shut up for four years.

Don't bet on the rapidity of their growth nor the shortness of their lives. Mr. J. W. Pearce says in his father's yard on Tired creek there was a little gopher who at first was about the size of a silver dollar. He was fond of the rose leaves which fell from the bushes. The gopher lived there seventeen years and was then only about as large as a common terrapin. Colonel C. O. Davis says there was in old times a settler in Decatur county who lived alone on his place with no other neighbor but a gopher. They both lived there fifty years and the settler concluded to go away, and, taking the title deeds of his land, and thrust them into the gopher's hole, saying that he thought the gopher's titles better than anybody's and the gopher might live there longer, but he couldn't.

And now another lawyer says that one way to kill them is to see them in their holes by a light reflected from a looking-glass and shoot them. Another lawyer, Hon. W. N. Spence, says a gopher was known to live in a dry well on the James Cochran place two years while his father lived there. The well was dug about forty feet when rock was struck and it was abandoned. And now hear the doctors on gophers. Dr. B. I. A. Cull says he and Dr. Hopkins undertook to kill one by poison on Spring creek. They gave morphine, arsenic, strychnine and prussic acid without effect. Do you hear that? The gopher may be living yet. Mr. M. W. Broadaway says one was shut up for two years on his place under a smokehouse and lived two years when the dogs unearthed him. His children kept one as a pet two years, and he would eat old bits of crockery whenever he could get them. Mr. Joe Ellis says that when the great flood of 1879 suddenly raised Evergreen pond, a freedman on his place gathered up a wagon load of about forty refugee gophers who were seeking dry land.

Branded With Hot Iron.

From the Quitman, Ga., Press.

Coroner Ponder held an inquest over the body of a six-year-old negro child on Mr. Robert Brown's place, in the Tallokas district, on Sunday last. There seems to be every evidence that the child was killed by a sharp instrument, which was driven into its head behind the car. The mother was away from home, as negro mothers generally are, and the child's sister, a girl twelve years old, is suspected of the murder. It is said that this same girl has taken great delight heretofore in burning small children with a hot iron. As yet the coroner's jury have returned no verdict.

The Annual Reunion.

From the Carroll, Ga., Free Press.

There is a movement on foot to have a big time here the second week in November. It is proposed that the survivors of Company B, Cobb's legion, Company F, Nineteenth Georgia and the Forty-first Georgia have a reunion at this place, November 10th and 11th. Prominent speakers will be invited. Subscriptions of beef, mutton, etc., are already being received for a barbecue on the 11th. Let every one interested put their shoulders to the wheel and the occasion will be a success.

He Wouldn't Even Smile.

From the Spring Place, Ga., Times.

Sunday evening riding is not right when indulged in for pastime. It is direct violation of God's law. Parents should teach their children to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

AN OLD DOCUMENT.

The Days of Passports to Emigrants.

From the Talbotton, Ga., Era.

Dr. J. H. Bryan furnishes us the oldest document we remember to have ever seen. It is the passport of his great-grand-father from authorities in North Carolina when he removed to Georgia. It reads thus:

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county. This certies that the bearer hereof Henry Stokes, has for these many years past been an inhabitant of this county. During which time he has always supported a good honest character and has always conducted himself as a peaceful, orderly subject, and as a true friend to the United States of America, and whereas he the said Henry Stokes, is desirous of removing himself and family to the state of Georgia, it is therefore desired that he be permitted to pass and repass without interruption, during his good behavior, etc. Given under our hands at Montgomery Court House the 30th day of September 1783.

WILLIAM LOFTIN, CONS.
THOS. NEGGINSON, J P.,
THAD. J. HOGAN, J P., CHR.
JESSE MCLENDON, J P.
MARK ALLEN, J P.
WILLIAM PARKS, J P.

Approbated by me Justice of Union county.
JESSE GILBERT, J P.

The document is well preserved and is greatly prized by Dr. Bryan. It is more than 100 years old.

When the Preacher Got the People.

From the Barnesville, Ga., Gazette.

We shall ask pardon if we present an incident which occurred at a religious meeting that may seem to some inappropriate. During the district conference at Forsyth, religious services were held in the open air under the court house yard grove on Saturday. There was quite a good attendance and the meeting was pleasant and profitable. On Sunday, services were held at the same place and quite a number of colored people gathered around to share the benefits of the discourse by the Rev. J. W. Blosser, of Milner. If the readers of the Gazette ever attended church services by the colored people they will know that it is quite customary for them to respond to the declarations of the preacher.

While the preacher was presenting in fervent and forcible terms at Forsyth the results that religion produces, responses, "amen," "that so," "right," etc., became very noticeable. When the Rev. Mr. Blosser said he liked a religion that caused a man to measure off a yard of cloth, when he sold a yard, there was a liberal response of "amen" by the colored bretheren. When he said he liked a religion that enabled an employer to pay promptly the labor he had engaged, there was a kind of chorus, "that's right." When he said he would not have a religion that would allow him to wrong his fellow man, "dat's so," chimed out by several. When the preacher turned to his interested colored friends and said he loved a religion that will enable us to keep the command thou shalt not steal, there were lightning like glances at each other and a solo utterance "right." When the the minister shoved up the key of his voice and declared he delighted to see a religion that would put in every time a vote against liquor there was such a grunt as the traveler has heard from a hog about the camp at night. And though the minister presented many more phases of religion that might have met with cordial responses, there was not even a hog grunt to be heard.

The Age of Consent in Georgia.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

The Pall Mall Gazette exposures have caused inquiries to be made in nearly all the states of the union as to the law for the protection of young girls. In most of them the age of consent is fixed at ten years, or three years lower than the age prescribed by the laws of England. While there is no great traffic in young girls in this country, instances are not rare in which those of very tender years have been violated and the villians protected by alleged consent. The law in this state on this subject is extremely lax and ineffective, and the attention of the general assembly ought to be given to it at once.

Knocked by Lightning.

From the Carrollton, Ga., Times.

On Sunday evening last lightning struck a small chestnut tree within fifty or sixty yards of Mrs. Foster's house, five miles west of this place, knocking down George and Thomas Foster, who were upon their mules and in about twelve or fifteen feet of the tree when it was struck. Immediately after the tree was struck, Tom Foster's foot hung in the stirrup when he fell, and the mule becoming frightened began to run, when fortunately the girth broke and he was released with but little injury. George was not so fortunate, as, in the fall from his horse, his left shoulder was pretty badly hurt. This we think is about as narrow an escape from death as we have heard of lately.

How She Got Out of It.

From the Walker county, Ga., Messenger.

A clever lady now living in the cove, was once caught in the wrong, yet extricated herself gracefully. She was trying to milk her first cow, her husband's gift, and in her ignorance, had stationed herself on the left. It was near the public road. A man riding by, stopped at the novel sight and blurted out, "Madam, you are on the wrong side of that cow." It was news to her, but her ready mother wit came to her aid. "Yes, sir," was her pleasant reply, "but this isn't a common cow. She was raised by a left handed woman." She came off conquerer.

That prevention is better than cure is an old adage. The best prophylactic, when a cough or cold is apprehended, is Red Star Cough Cure, and if the cough has obtained a foothold this new remedy will remove it.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark — QUALITY NOT QUANTITY — P — PURITY — On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, &c. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. REV. J. T. ROSSITER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening."

Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

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—AND—
WELLESLEY PREPARATORY.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA (FORMERLY Madame Clement's). Boarding and Day School for girls and young ladies, will reopen (28th year) September 16th. For circular and terms, address
ADA M. SMITH.
MRS. T. B. RICHARDS
su tu thu Principals.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MD.

Statements respecting the methods and courses of instruction will be sent on application. The next term begins October 1st. jul26.su,th5w

Why Should the Heathen Rage?

OR SOME PEOPLE IMAGINE A VAIN THING,

Because the Old Reliable Swift's Specific is Doing More to Relieve the Sufferings of Humanity than All the Doctors and Imitations Combined.

"Nothing succeeds like success" said Tallyrand, and another declared that "Success is the test of merit." Judged by either the world is convinced of the value and merit of Swift's Specific as the "King of Remedies" for all blood taint and poison in the human system. It is the only remedy which eliminates the poison from and builds up the system at the same time. Where there is a perfectly pure state of the blood no disease can possibly exist. S. S. S. will most certainly purify the blood, as hundreds of the best citizens of Atlanta and Georgia can testify. The conclusion is not only logical, but reasonable, that S. S. S. meets the great want of the human race, as seventy-five per cent of the ailments of the human family arise from impure blood.

It is the Only **ABSOLUTE CURE** for Blood Diseases.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SCROFULA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES OLD SORES.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ULCERS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BOILS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ERUPTIONS

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CATARRH.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ECZEMA.

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SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES TETTER.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES "POISON OAK"

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SKIN DISEASES.

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Caution to Consumers.

Swift's Specific, like every other good remedy, is imitated and counterfeited to a large extent. These imitations, substitutes, etc., are gotten up, not to sell on merit of their own, but on the reputation of our article. Of course all that these imitators get is simply stolen from us. But the public who buys them is the greatest sufferer.

Since our Specific has gotten to be so staple, the price has been cut in some instances between druggists, and some dealers have been known to say they did not wish to sell it, because they could make more money on some potash and mercury imitation. This may be very well for the druggist, but is very hard on the sick man.

We advise consumers, therefore, to be careful to get the genuine Swift's Specific and not to be imposed on by dealers who make an extra nickel at the expense of your health.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
157 West 23d Street, New York.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

On the Subject—"The Twelve Gates"—A Graphic Description of the Heavenly City and Its Twelve Gates of Pearl—Affording Entrance for all Sects and Creeds—Notes.

Sermon by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Subject: "The Twelve Gates." Text: Revelations, xxi, 21. "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls."

Our subject speaks of a great metropolis, the existence of which many have doubted. There has been a vast immigration into that city, but no emigration from it. "There is no such city," says the undevout astronomer. "I have stood in high towers with a mighty telescope, and have swept the heavens, and I have seen spots on the sun and caverns in the moon, but no towers have ever risen on my vision; no palaces; no temples; no shining streets; no massive wall. There is no such city." Even very good people tell me that heaven is not a material organism, but a grand spiritual fact, and that the Bible descriptions of it are in all cases to be taken figuratively. I bring in reply to this what Christ said and He ought to know: "I go to prepare"—not a theory, not a principle, not a sentiment—but "go to prepare a place for you." The resurrected body implies this. If my foot is to be reformed from the dust it must have something to tread on. If my hand is to be reconstructed it must have something to handle. If my eye having gone out in death, is to be rekindled it must have something to gaze on. The adverse theory seems to imply that the resurrected body is to be hung on nothing or to walk in mid air or to float amid the intangibles. You tell us that if there be material organisms then a soul in heaven will be cramped and hindered in its enjoyments; but I answer: Did not Adam and Eve have plenty of room in the garden of Eden? Although only a few yards or a few miles would have described the circumference of that place, they had ample room. And do you not suppose that God in the immensities can build a place large enough to give the whole race room even though there be material organisms? Herschel looked into the heavens. As a Swiss guide puts his alpenstock between the glaciers and crosses over from crag to crag, so Herschel planted his telescope between the worlds and glided from star to star, until he could announce to us that we live in a part of the universe but sparsely strewn with worlds, and he peers out into immensity until he finds a region no larger than our solar system in which there are fifty thousand words moving, and Professor Lang says that by a philosophic reasoning, there must be somewhere a word where there is no darkness but everlasting sunshine; so that I do not know but that it is simply because we have no telescope powerful enough that we cannot see into the land where there is no darkness at all and catch a glimpse of the burnished pinnacle. As a conquering army marching on to take a city comes at nightfall to the crest of a mountain from which in the midst of the landscape they can see the castle they are to capture, rein in their war charges and halt to take a good look before they pitch their tents for the night, so now, coming as we do on this mountain top of prospect, I command the regiment of God to rein in their thoughts and halt and before they pitch their tents for the night take one good long look at the gates of the great city, "and the twelve gates were twelve pearls."

In the first place, I want you to examine the architecture of those gates. Proprietors of large estates are very apt to have an ornamental gateway. Sometimes they spring an arch of masonry, the posts of the gate flanked with lions in statuary; the bronze gate is a representation of intertwining foliage, bird-haunted, until the hand of architectural genius drops exhausted, all its life frozen into the stone. Babylon had a hundred gates, so had Thebes. Gates of wood and iron and stone guarded nearly all the old cities. There have been a great many fine gateways, but Christ set His hand to the work, and for the upper city He swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on unt[ouched] of the inspiration. With the nail of his own cross he c[arved] into it wonderful traceries, stori[es] of past suffering and of gladness to com[e]. There is no wood or stone or bronze in th[e] gate, but from top to base and from side [to] side it is all of pearl. Not one piece pick[ed] up from Ceylon banks and another piece fro[m] the Persian gulf and another piece from th[e] island of Margarette; but one solid pe[arl] picked up from the beach of everlasting lig[ht] by heavenly hands and hoisted and swu[ng] amid the shouting of angels. The glories [of] the alabaster vase and the porphyry pill[ar] fade out before this gateway. It puts out th[e] spark of feldspar and Bohemian diamon[d]. You know how one little precious stone [on] your finger will flash under the gaslight. B[ut] oh, the brightness when the great gate [of] heaven swings, struck through and drippi[ng] with the light of eternal noonday. Juli[us] Cæsar paid 125,000 crowns for one pearl. T[he] government of Portugal boasted of having [a] pearl larger than a pear. Cleopatra and Phi[lip] II. dazzled the world's vision with preci[ous] stones But gather all these together and [put] them and add to them all the wealth of t[he] pearl fisheries and set them in the panel [of] one door and it does not equal this magn[ifi]cent gateway. An almighty hand hewed t[his,] swung this, polished this. Against this ga[te]way on the one side dash all the splendors [of] earthly beauty. Against this gateway on [the] other side beat the surges of eter[nal] glory. Oh, the gate, the ga[te!] It strikes an infinite charm throu[gh] every one that passes it. One step this s[ide] that gate and we are paupers. One step [the] other side that gate and we are kings. [The] pilgrim of earth going through sees in the [one] huge pearl all his earthly tears in crys[tal]. Oh, gate of light, gate of pearl, gate [of] Heaven! For our weary souls at last sw[ing] open. Heaven is not a dull place, a c[on]tracted place, a stupid place. "I saw [the] twelve gates and they were twelve pearls."

In the second place I want you to co[unt] the number of those gates. Imperial parks [and] lofty manors are apt to have one expen[sive] gateway, the others are ordinary; but l[ook] around at these entrances to Heaven [and] count them. Twelve gates! and admit [that] is rather hard on sh[ut-in] sectarians. Here is a bigoted Presbyter[ian] who brings his Westminster assembly c[ate]chism and he makes a gateway out of that [and] he says to the world: "You go through ther[e or] stay out." And here is a bigoted membe[r of] the reformed church and he makes a gate out of the Heideberg catechism and, he s[ays:] "You go through there or stay out," and [here] is a bigoted Methodist and he plants two p[osts] and he says: "Now, you crowd in betw[een] these two posts or stay out." And [here] is a bigoted Episcopalian who s[ays:] "Here is a liturgy out of which [I] mean to make a gate; go through or stay out." And here is a bigoted Ba[ptist] who says: "Here is a water gate; you [go] through that or you must stay out.". An[d so] on in all our churches and in all our den[omi]nations there are men who make one gat[e for] themselves and then demand that the w[hole] world go through it.

I abhor this contractedness in reli[gious] views. O, small-souled man, when did [God] give you the contract for making gates? I [tell] you plainly that I will not go in at that [gate.] I will go in at any one of the twelve [that] I choose. Here is a man who says: "I [can] more easily and closely approach my [God] through a prayer-book." I say: "My bro[ther,] then use the prayer-book." Here is a [man] who says: "I believe there is only one [mode] of baptism and that is immersion." Th[en I] say, "Let me plunge you!" Anyhow, I [say] away with the gate of rough panel and r[usty] posts and rusted latch, when there are t[welve] gates and they are twelve pearls. The [fact is] that a great many of the churches in thi[s day] are being doctrined to death. They have [been] trying for thirty years to find out all

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On the Subject—"The Twelve Gates"—A Graphic Description of the Heavenly City and Its Twelve Gates of Pearl—All Drop Entrance for All Sects and Creeds—Notes.

Sermon by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Subject: "The Twelve Gates." Text: Revelations, xxi, 21. "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls."

Our subject speaks of a great metropolis, the existence of which many have doubted. There has been a vast immigration into that city, but no emigration from it. "There is no such city," says the undevout astronomer. "I have stood in high towers with a mighty telescope, and have swept the heavens, and I have seen spots on the sun and caverns in the moon, but no towers have ever risen on my vision; no palaces; no temples; no shining streets; no massive wall. There is no such city." Even very good people tell me that heaven is not a material organism, but a grand spiritual fact, and that the Bible descriptions of it are in all cases to be taken figuratively. I bring in reply to this what Christ said and He ought to know: "I go to prepare"—not a theory, not a principle, not a sentiment—but "go to prepare a place for you." The resurrected body implies this. If my foot is to be reformed from the dust it must have something to tread on. If my hand is to be reconstructed it must have something to handle. If my eye, having gone out in death, is to be rekindled I must have something to gaze on. The adverse theory seems to imply that the resurrected body is to be hung on nothing or to walk in mid air or to float amid the intangibles. You tell us that if there be material organisms then a soul in heaven will be cramped and hindered in its enjoyments; but I answer: Did not Adam and Eve have plenty of room in the garden of Eden? Although only a few yards or a few miles would have described the circumference of that place, they had ample room. And do you not suppose that God in the immensities can build a place large enough to give the whole race room even though there be material organisms? Herschel looked into the heavens. As a Swiss guide puts his alpenstock between the glaciers and crosses over from crag to crag, so Herschel planted his telescope between the worlds and glided from star to star, until he could announce to us that we live in a part of the universe but sparsely strewn with worlds, and he peers out into immensity until he finds a region no larger than our solar system in which there are fifty thousand words moving, and Professor Lang says that by a philosophic reasoning, there must be somewhere a word where there is no darkness but everlasting sunshine; so that I do not know but that it is simply because we have no telescope powerful enough that we cannot see into the land where there is no darkness at all and catch a glimpse of the burnished pinnacle. As a conquering army marching on to take a city comes at nightfall to the crest of a mountain from which in the midst of the landscape they can see the castle they are to capture, rein in their war charges and halt to take a good look before they pitch their tents for the night, so now, coming as we do on this mountain top of prospect, I command the regiment of God to rein in their thoughts and halt and before they pitch their tents for the night take one good long look at the gates of the great city, "and the twelve gates were twelve pearls."

In the first place, I want you to examine the architecture of those gates. Proprietors of large estates are very apt to have an ornamental gateway. Sometimes they spring an arch of masonry, the posts of the gate flanked with lions in statuary; the bronze gate is a representation of intertwining foliage, bird-haunted, until the hand of architectural genius drops exhausted, all its life frozen into the stone. Babylon had a hundred gates, so had Thebet. Gates of wood and iron and stone guarded nearly all the old cities. There have been a great many fine gateways, but Christ sets hand to the work, and for the upper city he swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on untouched of the inspiration. With the nail of his own cross he cut into it wonderful traceries, stories of past suffering and of gladness to come. There is no wood or stone or bronze in that gate, but from top to base and from side to side it is all of pearl. Not one piece picked up from Ceylon banks and another piece from the Persian gulf and another piece from the island of Margarette; but one solid pearl picked up from the beach of everlasting light by heavenly hands and hoisted and swung amid the shouting of angels. The glories of the alabaster vase and the porphyry pillar fade out before this gateway. It puts out the spark of feldspar and Bohemian diamond. You know how one little precious stone on your finger will flash under the gaslight. But oh, the brightness when the great gate of heaven swings, struck through and dripping with the light of eternal noonday. Julius Cæsar paid 125,000 crowns for one pearl. The government of Portugal boasted of having a pearl larger than a pear. Cleopatra and Philip II. dazzled the world's vision with precious stones But gather all these together and lift them and add to them all the wealth of the pearl fisheries and set them in the panel of one door and it does not equal this magnificent gateway. An almighty hand hewed this, swung this, polished this. Against this gateway on the one side dash all the splendors of earthly beauty. Against this gateway on the other side beat the surges of eternal glory. Oh, the gate, the gate! It strikes an infinite charm through every one that passes it. One step this side that gate and we are paupers. One step the other side that gate and we are kings. The pilgrim of earth going through sees in the one huge pearl all his earthly tears in crystal. Oh, gate of light, gate of pearl, gate of Heaven! For our weary souls at last swing open. Heaven is not a dull place, a contracted place, a stupid place. "I saw the twelve gates and they were twelve pearls."

In the second place I want you to count the number of those gates. Imperial parks and lofty manors are apt to have one expensive gateway, the others are ordinary; but look around at these entrances to Heaven and count them. Twelve gates! and admit this is rather hard on sharp sectarians. Here is a bigoted Presbyterian who brings his Westminster assembly catechism and he makes a gateway out of that and he says to the world: "You go through there or stay out." And here is a bigoted member of the reformed church and he makes a gateway out of the Heidelberg catechism and, he says: "You go through there or stay out," and here is a bigoted Methodist and he plants two posts and he says: "Now, you crowd in between these two posts or stay out." And here is a bigoted Episcopalian who says: "Here is a liturgy out of which I mean to make a gate; go through it or stay out." And here is a bigoted Baptist who says: "Here is a water gate; you go through that or you must stay out." And so on in all our churches and in all our denominations there are men who make one gate for themselves and then demand that the whole world go through it.

I abhor this contractedness in religious views. O, small-souled man, when did God give you the contract for making gates? I tell you plainly that I will not go in at that gate I will go in at any one of the twelve gates I choose. Here is a man who says: "I can more easily and closely approach my God through a prayer-book." I say: "My brother, then use the prayer-book." Here is a man who says: "I believe there is only one mode of baptism and that is immersion." Then I say, "Let me plunge you!" Anyhow, I say, away with the gate of rough panel and rotten posts and rusted latch, when there are twelve gates and they are twelve pearls. The fact is that a great many of the churches in this day are being doctrined to death. They have been trying for thirty years to find out all about God's decrees and they want to know who are elected to be saved and who are reprobated to be damned, and they are keeping on discussing that subject when there are millions of souls who need to have the truth put straight at them that unless they repent they will be damned. They sit counting the number of teeth in the jawbone with which they are to slay the Philistines, when they ought to be wielding skillfully the weapon. They sit on the beach and see a vessel going to pieces in the offing, and instead of getting into a boat and pulling away for the wreck, they sit discussing the different styles of car locks. God intended us to know some things and intended us not to know others. I have heard scores of sermons explanatory of God's decrees, but come away more perplexed than I went. The only result of such discussion is a great fog. Here are two truths which are to conquer the world: Man, a sinner; Christ, a savior. Any man who adopts those two theories in his religious belief shall have my right hand in warm grip of Christian brotherhood.

A man comes down to a river in time of freshet. He wants to get across. He has to swim. What does he do? The first thing is to put off his heavy apparel and drop everything he has in his hands. He must go empty-handed if he is going to the other bank. And I tell you when we have come down to the river of death and find it swift and raging we will have to put off all our sectarianism and lay down all our lumbersome creeds and empty handed put out for the other shore. "What" say you, "would you resolve all the Christian church into one kind of church? Would you make all Christendom worship in the same way by the same forms?" Oh, no; you might as well decide that all the people shall eat the same food without reference to appetite or wear the same kind of apparel without reference to the shape of their body. Your ancestry, your temperament, your surroundings will decide whether you go to this or that church and adopt this or that church polity. One church will best get one man to Heaven and another church another man. I am not opposed to fences being built around denominations of Christians. I am not opposed to a very high fence being built around each of the denominations of Christians; but I do say that in every fence there ought to be bars that you can let down and a gate that you can swing open. Go home therefore and take your Bible and get down on your knees before God and make your own creed. I am not opposed to creeds, I believe in them; but a creed that does not reach down to the depth of a man's immortal nature is not worth the paper that it is printed on.

I do not care which one of the gates you go through if you only go through one of the twelve gates that Jesus lifted. Well, now I see all the redeemed of earth coming up toward heaven. Do you think they will get in? Yes. Gate the first: the Moravians come up, they believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, they pass through. Gate the second, the Quakers come up, they have trusted in the Lord; they pass through. Gate the third; the Lutherans come up, they had a great admiration for the reformer and they pass through Gate the fourth; the Roman Catholics come up, believing in salvation by Jesus Christ, they pass through. Gate the fifth, the German reformed church passes through. Gate the sixth, the Congregationalist church passes through. Gate the seventh, the Baptists pass through. Gate the eighth, the Episcopalians pass through. Gate the ninth the Sabbatarians pass through. Gate the tenth the Methodists pass through. Gate the eleventh the Reformed Dutch church passes through. Gate the twelfth, the Presbyterians pass through. But there are a great host of other denominations who must come in; and great multitudes who connected themselves with no visible church, but felt the power of godliness in their hearts and showed it in their life, where is their gate? Will you shut all this remaining host out of the city? No; they may come in at our gate. Hosts of God, if you can not get admission through any other entrance, come in at the twelfth gate. Now they mingle before the throne looking out on the one hundred and forty and four thousand, and you cannot tell at what gate they came in. One Lord; one faith; one baptism: one glassy sea; one doxology; one triumph! Glory be to God; one heaven, but twelve gates.

In the third place, notice the points of the compass, toward which these gates look. They are not on one side or on two sides or on three sides, but on four sides. This is no fancy of mine, but a distinct announcement. "On the north three gates; on the south three gates; on the east three gates; on the west three gates." What does that mean? Why, it means that all nationalities are included, and it does not make any difference from what quarter of the earth a man comes up, if his heart is right, there is a gate open before him. On the north, three gates. That means mercy for Lapland and Siberia and Norway and Sweden. On the south, three gates. That means pardon for Hindoostan and Algiers and Ethiopia. On the east three gates. That means salvation for China and Japan and Borneo. On the west three gates. That means redemption for America. It does not make any difference how dark-skinned or pale-faced men may be they will find a gate right before them. Those plucked bananas under a tropical sun. Those, behind reindeer shot across Russian snows. From Mexican plateau, from Roman campagna, from Chinese tea fields, form Holland dike, from Scotch highlands they come, they come. Heaven is not a monopoly for a few precious souls. It is not a Windsor castle built only for royal families. It is not a small town with a small population, but John saw it and he noticed that an angel was measuring it, and he measured it this way and then measured it that way, and whichever way he measured it it was 1,500 miles; so that Babylon and Thebes and Tyre and Nineveh and St. Petersburg and Canton and Pekin and Paris and London and New York and all the dead cities of the past and all the living cities of the present added together would not reach the census of that great metropolis. Walking along a street you can by the contour of the dress or the face, guess where a man comes from. You say: "That is a Frenchman, that is a Norwegian, that is an American." But the gates that gather in the righteous will bring them irrespective of nationality. Foreigners sometimes get homesick. Some of the tenderest and most pathetic stories have been told of those who left their native clime and longed for it until they died. But the Swiss coming to the high residence of heaven will not long any more for the Alps standing in the eternal hills. The Russian will not long any more for the luxuriant harvest fields he left, now that he hears the hum and the rustle of the harvests of everlasting light. The royal ones from earth will not long to go back again to the earthly court now that they stand in the palaces of the sun. Those who once lived among the groves of spice and oranges will not long to return now that they stand under the trees of life that bear twelve manner of fruit. While I look an ever-increasing throng passes through the gates. They are going up from Senegambia, from Patagonia, from Madras, from Hong Kong. "What," you say, "do you introduce all the heathen into glory?" I tell you the fact is that the majority of the people in those climes die in infancy and all the infants go straight into eternal life, and so the vast majority of those who die in China and India; the vast majority of those who die in Africa go straight into the skies; they die in infancy. One hundred and sixty generations have been born since the world was created, and as I estimate that there must be fifteen billion children in glory. If at a concert two thousand children sing your soul is raptured within you. Oh, the transport when fifteen thousand million little ones stand up in white before the throne of God, their chanting drawing out all the stupendous harmonies of Dusseldorf and Leipsic and Boston. Pour in through the 12 gates, O, ye redeemed! Banners lifted, rank after rank battalion after saved battalion, until all the city of God shall hear the tramp, tramp. Crowd all the twelve gates. Room yet. Room on the thrones. Room in the mansions. Room on the river bank. Let the trumpet of lavitation be sounded until all earth's mountains hear the shrill blast and the glens echo it. Shout it to the Laplander on his swift sled; halloo it to the Bedouin careering across the desert. News! News! Oh, glorious heaven and twelve gates to get into it! Hear it, O you thin blooded nations of eternal winter! On the north three gates. Hear it, O you bronzed inhabitants panting under equatorial heats! On the south three gates. But I notice when John saw these gates they were open—wide open. They will not always be so. After a while heaven will have gathered up all its intended population and the children of God will have come home. Every crown taken. Every harp struck. Every throne mounted! All the glories of the universe harvested in the great garner. And heaven being made up, of course the gates will be shut. Austria in and the first gate shut. Russia in and the second gate shut. Italy in and the third gate shut. Egypt in and the fourth gate shut. Spain in and the fifth gate shut. France in and the sixth gate shut. England in and the seventh gate shut. Norway in and the eighth gate shut. Switzerland in and the ninth gate shut. Hindostan in and the tenth gate shut. Liberia in and the eleventh gate shut. All the gates are closed but one. Now let America go in with all the islands of the sea and all other nations that have called on God. The captives all freed. The harvests all gathered. The nations all saved. The flashing splendor of this last pearl begins to move on its hinges. Let two mighty angels put their shoulders to the gate and heave it to with silver clang. 'Tis done; the twelfth gate shut.

Once more, I want to show you the gate keepers. There is one angel at each one of these gates. You say that is right. Of course it is. You know that no earthly palace or castle or fortress would be safe without a sentry pacing up and down by night and by day, and if there were no defenses before heaven and the doors set wide open with no one to guard them all the violators of earth would go up after a while and all the abandoned of hell would go up after a while and heaven instead of being a world of light and joy and peace and blessedness would be a world of darkness and horror. So I am glad to say that while these twelve gates stand open to let a great multitude in there are twelve angels to keep some people out. Robespierre cannot go through there nor any of the debauched of earth who have not repented of their wickedness. If one of these nefarious men who dispised God should come to the gate, one of the keepers would put his hand on his shoulders and push him into outer darkness. There is no place in that land for thieves and liars and defrauders and all those who disgraced their race and fought against their God. If a miser should get in there he would pull up the golden pavement. If a house burner should get in there he would set fire to the mansions. If a libertine should get in there he would whisper his abominations standing on the white coral of the sea beach. Only those who are blood-washed and prayer lipped will get through. O, my brother, if you should at last come up to one of the gates and try to pass through, and you had not a pass written by the crushed hand of the son of God, the gate keeper would, with one glance, wither you forever. There will be a password at the gate of heaven. Do you know what that password is? Here comes a crowd of souls up to the gate and they say: "Let me in, let me in. I was very useful on earth. I endowed colleges, I built churches, and was famous for my charities; and, having done so many wonderful things for the world, now I come up to get my reward." A voice from within says: "I never knew you." Another great crowd comes up and they try to get through. They say: "We were highly honorable on earth, and the world bowed very lowly before us. We were honored on earth, and now we come up to get our honors in heaven;" and a voice from within says: "I never knew you." Another crowd advances and says: "We were very moral people on earth, very moral indeed, and we come up to get appropriate recognition." A voice answers, "I never knew you." After awhile I see another throng approach the gates, and one seems to be spokesman for all the rest, and he says, "Let me in. I was a wanderer from God. I deserve to die. I have come up to this place, not because I deserved it, but because I have heard that there is a saving power in the blood of Jesus." The gate keeper says: "That is the password—Jesus—Jesus!" and they pass in and they surround the throne and the cry is: "Worthy is the lamb that was slain to receive blessings and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end!" I invite you into any one of the twelve gates. I tell you that unless your heart is changed by the grace of God you cannot get in. Oh, when heaven is all full and the troops of God shout, the castle taken, how grand it will be if you and I are among them! Blessed are all they who enter in through the gates into the city.

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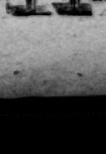
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THE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, AUGUST 3, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: Local rains, southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

EMINENT physicians say that the proposed parade in New York on the occasion of General Grant's funeral will result in great loss of life. They say that it is impossible to march 75,000 men a long distance under a burning August sun without prostrating and killing hundreds.

IT is now generally believed that Prince Frederick Charles, of Germany, commonly known as the "the Red Prince," was killed by his wife. The prince was an old hog, a disgrace to his country and a nuisance to his family. In a fit of rage, and doubtless in self-defense, his wife shot him with a pistol, inflicting a fatal wound. Nothing will be done about it.

THE romance of real life beats anything that novelist can invent. Look at the career of Louis Napoleon. The fabulous story of Monte Cristo is a weak invention in comparison. So with Grant's life. At every step the unexpected happened. As the St. Louis Globe-Democrat puts it: "Let a novelist of today tell the story of Grant's life; of the unpromising career at West Point; the apparent lack of individuality in the army; the failure as a farmer; the lack of success as a business agent; the story of the days at the tannery, when, half clerk, half porter, he seemed to have relinquished both past and future—let him tell the tale of the succeeding twenty-five years; how the hitherto luckless man rose step by step, with a rapidity almost incredible, to be general of the army, twice president, then for a year the honored guest and associate of the greatest monarchs of the earth; then let him reduce the hero to poverty, and at his death honor him with a national funeral, and the book would be laughed at as too wildly improbable to be worth consideration."

ANTI-TRAMP LEGISLATION.

The vagrant has annoyed civilized communities from time immemorial. Society has utterly failed to suppress him, and in some modified form he is likely to be always with us.

The Georgia statute against vagrancy is no doubt as well drawn and as comprehensive as any similar law now in force anywhere. And yet there is something wanting. Within the past twenty years the evolution of the vagrant has produced a stalwart nuisance that is a terror by day and night to every woman in the land. This perambulating product of lawless idleness is the tramp. We all know what the tramp is and what he does. He is no ordinary vagrant. He is an enemy to society, and society is his enemy. He robs the helpless, assaults women, and uses the torch when it suits him to wreak his revenge.

Here in the south we have been slow to take the measure of this dangerous traveler. But every year he grows more unbearable. We must either put him down or let him run over us. In the northern and western states the people have been wrestling with this problem for some time, and some very judicious legislation is the result. In New York, where tramps are perhaps more numerous and more destructive than anywhere else, the legislature has just passed an admirable bill. The law provides that "all persons who rove about from place to place begging, and all vagrants living without labor, or visible means of support, who stroll over the country without lawful occasion shall be held to be tramps." Every tramp upon conviction shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than six months. Any act of vagrancy committed by a non-resident of the state shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp. Any resident of the locality where the offense is committed may, if a witness, take the offender before a justice or recorder. The act does not apply to persons under sixteen, nor to blind persons, nor to persons roving about the county in which they reside. One of the most vigorous sections of the act is as follows:

"Any tramp who shall enter any building against the will of the owner or occupant thereof, under such circumstances as shall not amount to burglary, or willfully or maliciously injure the person or property of another, which injury under existing law does not amount to a felony, or shall be found carrying any firearms or other dangerous weapon, or burglar's tools, or shall threaten to do any injury to any person or to the real or personal property of another, when such offense is not now punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor for not more than three years."

It may be that this statute could be improved, but there is a good deal in it. It seems to cover the tramp question, and the general opinion is that it will work well. A similar act in Georgia would ably supplement our vagrancy laws, and it will not be long before something of the sort will be demanded. The workings of the New York law will be watched with interest.

UNDER THE DOG STAR.

One need not go to the thermometer to discover that the heated term has begun in earnest. All nature's symptoms confirm the truth of the reports that come from the north to the effect that the sun is shining with considerable warmth in that unhappy section. We do not use the term "unhappy section" in a political sense; its application is purely geographical and meteorological. There can be doubt that its use in that sense is fully justified by the facts; for it is well known that the people of the north are compelled to leave their comfortable homes during the winter and seek mildness in Florida, and during the summer they are compelled to flee to the discomforts of the mountains and the sultriness of the seashore.

The interesting fact, however, is, as we started out to say, that, after a good deal of dillydallying, the heated term has begun its operations in the south. There are mitigations, of course. For instance, it is not particularly hot in Atlanta, where we have the advantage of a fresh mountain breeze day and night. At the same time, everything goes to show that the Dog Star is exercising its usual influence. With rare exceptions the mocking birds are refusing to give their usual concerts. One may hear a note or two after a shower, or a shadowy attempt at song when some ambitious bird is aroused from his dreams by a prowling dog or cat, but we hear no more the delicious melodies that made the nights of April musical.

The mocking birds are taking a vacation. They fly around as usual, but they are voiceless. The orchard has been given over to the quarreling and squalling catbirds, and these unpleasant creatures are making the most of their opportunity. They may be depended on to carry their quarrels far into the winter, resembling in that respect a great many clever people who are kind enough to make this world their home. Even the wood thrush, which has been striking its silvery chimes in the woods, has been driven into the cool recesses of the swamp, but the compensation is that he will shortly emerge from his hiding place followed by a brood of motley breasted young, all prepared to add to the woodland melodies that are heard to perfection in the suburbs of Atlanta.

Another symptom of the season is that the overworked preachers are taking vacation—and the choirs are disappearing. The congregations themselves will not take any vacation, though undoubtedly they are to some extent in need of it. They will remain at home patiently and swelter joyfully, remembering, as they must remember, that there are hotter towns than Atlanta.

Another symptom of the season is the shooting of the August meteors. A very fine one sprang out of the north Saturday evening shortly after dark and burned its way southward, leaving a long, wavering trail of vapor behind it. That presently melted away. We refrain from drawing a moral from this brilliant meteor, lest there come some night a shower of stars as imposing as the famous shower of fifty years ago and overwhelm us with morals. Those who live the longest and the most contented lives manage to get some comfort even out of the warm weather.

THE republican organs say that Postmaster Jones, of Indianapolis, is in hot water. So? Well, we desire to wager any organ $2.75 that the water is not as warm as rumor has made it.

IN Canada, the British will hang a man rather than give the half-breeds justice. It is the same way in Ireland.

THE New York Herald, speaking of the tone of the southern press during Grant's illness and since his death, says that all have now made the discovery that there is no north, no south, no east, no west. Our contemporary concludes its rather remarkable editorial with these words: And now, when the one man who wrested victory from apparent defeat lies dead, his widow, who better than any one else reflects his wishes, asks that a general of the confederacy, arm in arm with a union general, be invited to assist at his obsequies. And all the people cry, "Amen!" What a picture! What a change in twenty years! Only one event could make it more significant, or perhaps more startling. If in the same resting place Lee and Grant should be laid side by side, in token of that brotherliness which no rebellion could shake, the world would wonder and admire, and America would feel that the "dead past has buried its dead."

THE New York Sun, in the absence of Mr. Dana, is asking its contemporaries why they allude to W. E. Chandler as Bill. Some give one excuse and some another. THE CONSTITUTION calls him Bill because he is a "plain Bill Jones" sort of a man.

WHAT Kentucky wants is prohibition. Prohibition is an infallible remedy for an epidemic of murder such as exists in that state.

AN epithet contemptuously applied frequently becomes a party name and acquires a respectable significance. In the fourteenth century Holland was shaken to its centre by the quarrels of the "hooks" and the "kaobbeljais." The kaobbeljais, or codfish party, represented the people whom the hooks or nobles were trying to catch and control. Later the revolutionists of Holland were contemptuously termed "les gueux," the beggars, by the Duchess of Parma. The citizens caught up the opprobrious appellation and carried banners inscribed with "Vive les gueux!" The "Huguenots" was applied at first invidiously to the early French Protestants because they were forced to meet secretly at night like the votaries of King Hugon, the great national hobgoblin. The "Jacquerie" and "sans culottes" at first used derisively acquired a serious meaning. The "frondeurs," or slingers, were so called because a wag remarked that the French parliament resembled schoolboys, who flung their stones in the pits of Paris. The word "silhouette" came from the name of an unpopular minister of state in France in 1759. He was so hated that his name was given to the meanest and cheapest form of likenesses, a black profile. "Puritan" was at first a term of ridicule. "Whig" and "tory" were of the silliest and most contemptible origin. The title "tories" applied to the court party was the name of certain obscure Irish robbers, while the courtiers, as if to rival their adversaries in ingenuity and contempt, fixed upon them in return a name derived from a vulgar Scottish drink of sour milk, "whigg." In view of this history of party names it is by no means improbable that the name of "mugwumps" will one day become quite a respectable party designation. It has as honorable an origin as many other names.

AWAY up in New Hampshire, Stillson Hutchins is introducing bills in the legislature for the purpose of hitting temperance a number of savage biffs.

IT is seldom that a lover of tobacco speaks out in defense of the weed. The following from the New York World will be a rude shock to many reformers who have been accustomed to denounce tobacco without being answered: "Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst college, as professor of athletics, advances the opinion as an expert that 'a quarter of a century more of the use of tobacco will produce a generation of weaklings.' It has already done so, and the "weaklings" are the twaddlers who always are talking and writing and warning with regard to the use of a harmless stimulant in which they do not themselves indulge, and of the effects, benefits and influence of which they are utterly ignorant. This race of twaddlers, beginning with that royal idiot King James and his "Counterblast," dates back to the discovery of the use of tobacco by Europeans, and in the meantime generations of the wisest and best men, who have crowned the centuries with eloquence, poetry and learning, have found solace, consolation and even stimulation to their highest and noblest efforts in the judicious use of tobacco, which experience has shown to be one of the best blessings given to man, and in which temperate indulgence is commended by the highest medical authority. Intemperate indulgence in buttermilk even would kill an Amherst college professor."

JOHN ROACH was able to give a hundred thousand dollars to the Blaine campaign fund last year. John is a good deal richer than he pretends to be.

THE other day the Chicago Tribune told the truth about the society of New York city, and now the metropolitan dailies claim that Unky Joey Meddle is prejudiced.

ALL of a sudden sensible people are opening their beautiful blue eyes and asking what the world wants with the Congo free state.

DANIEL STICKNEY, in the Maine Farmer, gives an interesting sketch of New England seventy-five years ago. At that time the population of the United States was 7,234,881. Maine was then a part of Massachusetts, with only seven counties. Then, slaves were held in every state in the union except Vermont. In those days the best people, the ministers included, held that slavery was a divine institution, and that the blacks had no rights which the whites were bound to respect. New England believed this state of affairs to be right and encouraged the slave trade. It was said that cotton, rice and sugar could not be produced without slave labor, and that settled the question. Seventy-five years ago prohibition was unheard of. In such states as Maine the manufacture and sale of liquor was a legitimate business. Everybody drank. The rich drank high-priced liquors, and the poor what they could get. It was considered a breach of hospitality for a family not to tender wine or spirits to visitors. Tobacco in those days was used by everybody in some shape. Ladies and professional gentlemen all used snuff. West India rum sold at fifty cents a gallon and tobacco at ten cents a pound. The people of New England had few pleasures seventy-five years ago. They celebrated the 4th of July and got drunk. Fast day in the spring and Thanksgiving in the fall were two great days. There was no Christmas then in that part of the country. Everybody went to church. In some states they were compelled by law to attend divine service. But the New England of that period is no more. The sturdy people of that iron age have left behind them none who resemble them. In many respects the change is for the better, but it must be recollected much of the progress of this generation is sham progress, and much of its reform is sham reform.

THE death rate of the cholera steadily progresses in Spain. It has now reached 750 a day, and is still climbing up.

A CHICAGO man has an article in a recent number of an English review bewailing the increasing power of the American aristocracy. He says it is idle to deny the existence of such a body, as it is legally established by the constitution. An American senator, he says, has twenty times the power of an English peer. The senate is the main source of American aristocracy. The Chicago man's nonsense is continually being repeated in some shape. In the early history of the country the Episcopalians were considered aristocrats. De Tocqueville came over here about fifty years ago and proclaimed the lawyers as constituting our aristocracy. Next it was the slaveholders. Then it was the men of wealth. There is nothing in all this to alarm anybody. Most of these so called aristocrats spring from the ranks of the people. That is the beauty of our aristocracy, if we have any.

IT is definitely stated that while the Hon. N. M. Sutton, of the great state of Iowa, was travelling in the south, recently, he was told by an ex-confederate colonel in Virginia that "we democrats vote the democratic ticket first and attend to religion and prohibition afterwards." We have no doubt that this information nearly broke the Hon. Mr. Sutton's heart.

IN the death of Stanley Huntley, a well known Brooklyn journalist, the country loses one of its most popular humorists. Mr. Huntley achieved considerable celebrity as the author of the "Spoopendyke Papers." He commenced his career as a reporter for a Chicago newspaper. During his residence in the west he cured an Indian chief and was adopted in the tribe, becoming a medicine man. He came east about six years ago and soon became prominent on the New York and Brooklyn press. At the time of his death he was forty years old. Bright's disease was the cause of his untimely taking off.

ENGLAND does not consider herself too old a country to do without a geological survey. She has had one in progress since 1832, and since the year 1867 over $4,000,000 have been expended on the work. Frequently the survey has been attacked on account of its expense, but the various administrations have now sustained it for fifty-three years.

HALSTEAD should take time by the forelook. Now is the time to get up a Foraker memorial fund.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SARATOGA correspondent says that Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Judge Hilton are generally seen taking their daily drive together. Both are still in mourning, the judge for his wife. Mrs. Stewarts, face is said to wear a tired and pitiful expression, as if "her millions did not make her happy."

JULES GARNIER has designed an elevated railway for the city of Paris, which is to be completed in time for the exposition of 1889. It will be about eighteen miles long and will cost $10,000,000. The structure will be composed of two tracks, one above the other, on an iron frame. The trains will be composed of three American cars each.

THE great commercial family of Baring, a member of which has recently been ennobled, is said to be the most successful of the period in England, having had three peerages in 50 years. Alexander Baring, Lord Ashburton, for whom Ashburton place in Philadelphia was named, married the rich Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia, and negotiated with Mr. Webster, the famous Ashburton treaty.

SARAH BERNHARDT's season closed last night. It has been the most successful one she has had since her debut in London. The princess of Wales called the actress into her box at the end of the performance of Theodora and asked her permission to try on the imperial mantle which Bernhardt wears as Theodora in the play. Sarah placed the mantle on the shoulders of the princess, and the latter seemed highly pleased with it.

THE California raisin crop last year amounted to 150,000 boxes, and the coming crop is estimated at from 200,000 boxes to 450,000. At the State viticultural convention last fall, a prominent raisin grower stated that in three years enough new vineyards would be in bearing to bring the crop of California raisins up to 1,000,000 boxes, which would still be less than one half of the quantity imported.

AT the wedding last week Prince Henry acquired considerable reputation for knowledge of English by the clearness and accuracy of his responses. It now transpires that he had been carefully taught the few sentences required to be uttered by grooms, and that his knowledge of English is so limited that he is unable to carry on the most primitive conversation in the language of the people who has bestowed on his bride a dowery of $30,000 per annum.

S. S. BURDETT, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has written to ex-President Hayes, suggesting that the national monument to General Grant will cost too much for private contribution and should be built by the nation. He suggests that the Grand Army erects its own monument by assessing each of the 300,000 Grand Army men ten cents each, making $30,000. A statue of Grant composing his memoirs, fitly executed, committed to the care of the nation and placed under the dome of the capitol, he thinks would seem a most fit memorial for the Grand Army.

THE white house has not been painted for two years and has begun to look rather shabby. It is not known whether it was the intention to paint it this summer or not, but it is now necessary. The rain has washed the color out of the bunting and cambric used in draping the pillars to such an extent that the pillars and portions of the front are now streaked with black. It looks as if a quantity of ink had been poured down the pillars. The mourning will remain on the building for thirty days, and after it is taken down the whole north front of the building will be repainted.

THE president's proclamation declaring the Arapahoe and Cheyenne land leases void and giving the cattlemen forty days in which to move out puts the owners of about 400,000 head of cattle in an awkward position. At a meeting of cattlemen in the National cattle growers' association rooms at St. Louis, the other day, the complaints were loud and ill tempered. They cannot drive the cattle south, as the ranges are covered; Kansas and Colorado have put up their quarantine bars, and 'New Mexico hates us.' St. Louis has some $5,000,000 invested in Indian Territory. The notable part of this excitement in St. Louis is the excitement itself. These cattlemen usually claim everything.

WHEN Bishop William Taylor went with men, women and children to establish missionary stations across Africa, with no money to pay his expenses, except of passage, no treasury to draw from for support while in a hostile country, and with only a limited supply of articles of merchandise to exchange with the savages for food and shelter, he had in the company his son Ross, with a wife and four young children. Ross has decided that his children have some claim upon him. He could not properly care for them in such a climate as Africa, and he has deemed it best to return to America. The bishop is sorely disappointed, writes sadly of the event and promises to reimburse the transt fund for the cost of their passage.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

College and Non-College Men.

Subscriber, Anniston, Ala: Some time ago you published the names of several distinguished literary men who were not college graduates. Please publish a list of literary college men.

To oblige our correspondent we herewith present two lists of literary men, one containing the non-college men and the other the college graduates. It is as follows:

Not College Graduates.	College Graduates.
Walt Whitman	Longfellow
Whipple	Willis
Trowbridge	Hale
Field	Tickner
Parton	Motley
Bayard Taylor	R. H. Dana, Jr.
Eggleston	Joseph Cook
Farte	Emerson
Howells	Hawthorne
James	Robert Grant
Aldrich	Lowell
Lathrop	Lodge
Stockton	Holmes
Platt	Prescott
Cable	Bancroft
Crawford	Stimson
Fawcett	Prentice
Gilder	Alden
Harris	McMaster
Carleton	Warner
Mark Twain	D. G. Mitchell
Stoddard	Stedman
Burroughs	John Fisk

The A. A. A. S.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The American association for the advancement of science holds its next, the thirty-fourth, annual meeting at Ann Harbor, Mich., during the week commencing August 26th.

As stated in its constitution, "The objects of the association are, by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to give a stronger and more general impulse and more systematic direction to scientific research, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness."

Of the thirty-three meetings of the association, only two have been held in the south, the first at Charleston, S. C., in 1850, and the second at Nashville, Tenn., in 1877.

The meetings for many years, have been held during the month of August, with the single exception of the Philadelphia meeting of last year, which was held early in September, to allow the British association to attend.

As the meetings occur during the summer, it is probable that the climate has operated to keep the association away from the larger southern cities, and as the smaller cities could not offer sufficient accommodations for places of meeting, and of entertainment, it has not been practicable to meet in the south.

Within the last decade Atlanta, "the mountain city of the south," has advanced to a commanding position and can now offer the association, excellent accommodations, and attractive and varied inducements for holding the meeting here in 1886.

The new south is well nigh unknown to most of the people of the north and west.

The gathering here of one to two thousand of the country's ablest and best thinkers and workers would be of great and lasting benefit to all sections.

While attending the Philadelphia meeting last year I suggested Atlanta as the place of meeting in 1886 and received a ready and hearty response of approval from many of the members, among whom were several of the "standing committee," which practically controls the selections made.

The purpose of this communication is to suggest that the matter be called to the attention of our citizens and a public meeting be called for the purpose of taking proper action, to secure the meeting here in 1886. Very Respectfully,

JAMES A. BURNS.

The Faith of the New Church. (Swedenborgian.)

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As the tendency of modern religious thought in many of the churches is admitted to be in the direction of the new church, generally known as the Swedenborgian, the following summary of the faith of the latter may be interesting to the readers of your Sunday's paper. It is from the "New Church Messenger," of the 8th instant, a paper published in New York:

"THE FAITH OF THE NEW CHURCH.

1. We believe in God, the Creator of all things, one in essence and in person, of infinite Love, Wisdom and Power, who assumed Humanity on earth that He might overthrow the ascendency of hell among men, and glorifying that Humanity, become an ever-present Saviour and Redeemer.

2. In a Divine Trinity consisting of the Father or invisible Divinity, the Son or Divine Humanity, and the Holy Spirit or Divine Proceeding, which three essentials form one God in the one person of Christ, in like manner as soul, body and operation form one man.

3. In the sacred scripture as the very word of God spoken through prophets and evangelists, having a spiritual sense within the letter, wherein we possess all truth concerning God, heaven and eternal life, and whereby we have communion with the angels and conjunction with the Lord.

4. In love to the Lord and the neighbor as the essential principal of heavenly order and eternal life; in the necessity of personal regeneration for the attainment of that state; in doing the Lord's commandments and shunning all evils as sins against Him as the only regenerate way; and in faith, worship and prayer, directed to the Lord Jesus Christ, the only God, as indispensable means thereto.

5. In the spiritual world as intimately near to this, into which, the earthly body being laid aside forever, our resurrection, in a spiritual body and in actual human form, is immediate at death:

6 In the judgment, which takes place with each one after death in accordance with the inward life of the soul acquired on earth, in our entrance, after final preparation in the world of spirits, into the everlasting happiness of Heaven, if that life is found to be good; and if evil in our free seeking of the miserable companionship in hell of those who are wicked like ourselves.

7. In the second coming of the Lord, as an advent, not personal to the outward world, but spiritual to the minds and hearts of men through a revealment to them of the internal sense of the Holy Word; and in this coming as having been effected through the instrumentality of Emanuel Swedenborg, before whom the Lord manifested Himself in person, and whom He filled with His Spirit, to teach from Him the doctrines of the New Church by means of the Word."

In addition to the above summary it might be added that new churchmen believe that the marriage relation will exist in heaven. They think that the internal sense of the Scripture shows this, and that the words of the Lord seeming to teach the opposite view refer only to such sensual and repeated marriages as His questioners had in mind.

G. W. C.

Columbus, Georgia, August 1st.

The Sands O' Dee.

Subscriber, Asheville, N. C.: Please publish Charles Kingsley's poem, "The Sands o' Dee."

The following is the poem requested by our correspondent:

THE SANDS O' DEE.

O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
Across the sands o' Dee!
The western wind was wild and dank with foam,
And all alone went she.

The creeping tide came up along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round and round the sand,
As far as eye could see;
The blinding mist came down and hid the land—
And never home came she.

Oh, is it weed, or fish, or floating hair?—
A tress o' golden hair.
O' drowned maiden's hair,
Above the nets at sea.
Was ever salmon yet that shone so fair
Among the stakes on Dee.

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,
The cruel crawling foam,
The cruel bungry foam,
To her grave beside the sea;
But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home
Across the sands o' Dee.

MRS. SALM TAKES HER LEAVE.

Her Jewels and Wardrobe Held in Chicago as Security for Board.

From the Chicago News.

Mrs. Salm, the self-styled cattle queen of Houston, Texas, and incidental owner of four large cattle ranches, 125 000 head of stock, and diamonds to the value of $75,000, has departed from the Palmer house. She left that hotel yesterday morning, leaving behind her the alleged valuable collection of jewels and her trunk as collateral for an unpaid board bill, aggregating $75.

Mrs. Salm's arrival took place a week ago yesterday. In addition to the ordinary expenses incurred by occupying a room and frequenting the dining room three times a day, she whiled away the time by driving a team of spirited horses, a four-in-hand being her outfit one day. The money for this little amusement failed to appear at the clerk's desk, the hotel being responsible for her living. Her board bill was growing in dimensions, and no deposit crowded the safe to her credit. In consequence of these facts the clerk visited her Thursday evening. He insinuated that it was customary for a guest not known to the proprietor to make a deposit for the board bill. Mrs. Salm expressed her regret that it was after banking hours, and she could not settle at once. She announced her intention of paying the trifling bill as soon as the bank opened on Friday. The clerk intimated that such being her intention she could have no objection to delivering her jewels as collaterals for the bill. She said she was a business woman, was acquainted with the ways of the world, and had no objection to such a proceeding. She also acquiesced in delivering her trunk, containing several dresses, to the care of the baggage clerk. The clerk returned to the office. He sent for the jewels. Mrs. Salm returned word that the settings were only paste. The clerk's messenger, under orders, took the jewels to the office. They included an alleged diamond necklace, pearl earrings, and a silver spoon with an alleged diamond in the bowl. Their value, as assessed by a jeweler, amounted to $18, the most valuable article being the silver spoon. Her trunk was obtained without difficulty.

Mrs. Salm agreed to make her bill good by 11 o'clock Friday morning. The hour arrived, and the cattle queen failed to appear. He rroom was vacant. It is understood that she has taken apartments on the north side, as a messenger from her arrived at the hotel last evening and obtained the letters which the young dudes and old fools have been writing ever since her arrival in the city.

LILY AND HER LOVERS.

Some of the Gay Gallants Who Fight for the Smiles of Mrs. Langtry.

London cor. St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Your correspondent had an interesting interview this afternoon with Mrs Langtry, the unconscious cause of last Wednesday's fight between Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Lonsdale. Mrs. Langtry lives in luxurious apartments in Eaton Square, an ultra-fashionable region, which rejoices in being the residence place of several famous preachers. The correspondent was ushered into an æstheric drawing room, decorated in cool, neutral tints, and with the glare of the sun softened to a dim religious light by curtains in low tones of green and gray at each of the long windows. The tables were strewn with portraits of Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Kindall, Lady Lonsdale, the Duke of Edinburgh and other notabilities. Mrs. Langtry was entertaining a lady visitor, but on the presentation of the correspondent's card she apologized to her guest and surrendered herself to the interview. She received the correspondent with courtly suavity, and with a total and unexpected absence of stage gush. She chatted pleasantly for a few minutes about her impending engagements, her London successes, and her visits to America, past and future. Then the correspondent delicately led the conversation up to the famous battle of Rotten Row. Mrs. Langtry smiled at this designation of the encounter, and expressed curiosity to hear Sir George Chetwynd's story of the affray as given to your correspondent last Thursday, and already reported by cable. Having heard Sir George's account, Mrs. Langtry said: "Well, it is a repetition of the old story, two foolish cavaliers interrupting a long and worthy friendship for the pursuit of an ignis fatuus. Of course the story reached me, and I find that it has been distorted in all sorts of horrible ways. As one of the versions, as you say, reached America, I should like you to tell my friends there the truth about it. Lord Lonsdale and Sir George quarreled because one of them possesses a portrait of me, painted on China, which the other thought he ought not to keep. These hot blooded gallants are both friends of mine," added Mrs. Langtry, "but they apparently became possessed of a spirit of mad and jealous rivalry, which, however, is nothing to me," and the fair actress sighed as if wearied with the folly of man.

The correspondent offered his condolence, and Mrs Langtry extended her hand as she expressed thanks in advance for sending her version of the quarrel to her dear, dear friends in America.

Not Epicures.

From the Youths' Companion.

It is said that there is a class of savages called the Dirt-Eaters, who sustain life by eating a kind of greasy clay. The people in some parts of Switzerland have nothing to drink save melted ice—a very unwholesome drink. To judge by the following extract from a recent book of travel by Captain Pim, there are people in Nicaragua who are reduced to as great straits for their support as the ice-drinkers or dirt-eaters.

The first few days we had to pass wooded plains where we suffered much from want of water, and from excessive heat and dust. One whole day we did not meet a single human being, and even when we did get to any habitations, we found provisions of any kind scarce. Almost invariably there ensued the same interrogatories between us and the natives.

"Have you any eggs for sale?" we asked.
"No hay," (there are none), was the reply.
"Plantains?"
"No hay."
"Fowls?"
"No hay."
"Indian corn?"
"No hay."
"Milk?"
"No hay."
"Beans?"
"No hay."

And so on, through the whole catalogue of things they were likely to have.

"Then what do you have?"

"Nada, senor, absolutamente nada," (absolutely nothing.)

"But you must live on something."

"We have a little of this and a little of that," was the reply, "but not enough to spare you any."

Not an agreeable country for travelers blessed with vigorous appetites.

TOPICS OF THE GEORGIA PRESS.

From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.

Bacon, who has had more rough and tumbles than any other young man in Georgia politics, seems to be lengthening his cables. While we have no special choice, we admire the pluck of a man who has an honest ambition, and always stood to the rack. There has been times when he might have sold out.

From the Cumming, Ga., Clarion.

The Georgia legislature knows how to pulverize the rum power.

From the Conyers, Ga., Weekly.

Hon. A. O. Bacon has a clean lead for the governorship over all aspirants. It will be a grand day for Georgia when he is made its executive.

From the Augusta, Ga., News.

Thousands of men eat too much, but cranks do not propose to legislate on that subject. Drinking is what most concerns the politician.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

People down this way are not very high up on Bacon for governor. Bacon has used his pole once or twice too often, and the 'possum fruit still hangs on the sapling. Give us a new man.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

Albany is no place for poor, friendless, homeless unfortunates. There is no public hospital or temporary shelter or abiding place for the desolate waifs that sometimes drift into her streets.

Recently a poor woman, Miss Sallie Hobbs, was tried by legal process in this city and adjudged to be an idiot—a subject unfit to be at large. She has an uncle living in Lee county. She was put upon the cars and sent up to Leesburg in the expectation that she would be given a home and shelter by him. We are informed that he refused to have anything to do with her, and she was put on the cars and sent back to this city Monday night. She remained at the depot until yesterday. Officer Richardson supplied her with something to eat, and Marshal Smith collected six dollars with which to defray her expenses to East Florida, where she wishes to go. She was sent off on the train yesterday—whither, she probably knows not—a poor, witless waif. We take a deeper interest in the heathen that are afar off, across wild waters and under strange skies, than in the human wrecks that call for pity and protection in vain, under the very shadow of churches. Every community should have a home, a place of refuge for just such unfortunates as the one that was sent forth yesterday to meet the hardships and desolations of idiocy and friendlessness in another state. There ought to be something like systematic charity in this community and in every other community for unfortunates who are not responsible for the great misfortune of not being heathen.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Captain R. J. Redding's father was the principal keeper of the Georgia penitentiary under Governor Crawford. "I was a small boy then," said Captain Redding in a company of friends, "and the penitentiary was my play ground. I could slip in through the gate and look at the convicts, and I thought in an indefinite sort of way that they belonged to my father. The convicts would do odd jobs for me. I could get a top turned for a biscuit. I used to go out in town and make little purchases for the prisoners. One day a convict sent me out to buy a ginger cake with a pewter thrip. As soon as the old baker discovered the imposition he went up to the penitentiary and raised a stupendous excitement about that bogus six and a quarter cents."

"Speaking about biscuit, what did they have for bread?"

"Yes, yes. They had raised corn light bread. They mix the dough and let it stand until a sort of yeast is formed. Then they stir in more meal and cook it. I used to go in and eat with the convicts and thought their fare was mighty good. It was different from what I got at home. Everything was scrupulously clean and neat. The dining room was arranged like the pews in a church, with a board in front on which was set the tin plate, cup and rations. At that time there were about one hundred and fifty convicts in the penitentiary, all being white. Then, as now, the number was gradually increasing. As a usual thing, there were about three women in the penitentiary. They were kept at some light employment."

The important question over the local option bill now is, whether or not the advocates of the bill in the house will consent to the amendment that the senate has put on, and is likely to put on. The most important of these, is an amendment that allows whisky to be voted in after it has been voted out, if a county should so desire. The house can, of course, agree to these amendments if it cares to, but will the prohibitionists break the front that they have so stubbornly presented? There can be little doubt of one thing and that is as to what the senate will do. The senate will not recede from the position it has taken on the most important of these amendments at least and the local optionists in the house will doubtless have to take the amended bill or fight it out on some other line. The situation is truly interesting and only this much can be predicted with certainty: When the local option bill passes it will be as fair for the goose as it is for the gander. Mr. Pringle, the leader of the prohibitionists in the house, says he cannot predict the result of the fight. There are several general bills on the subject yet in the hands of the temperance people, and some of them will doubeless be pushed if the bill now up fails.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that some of Georgia's provinces are not very remunerative. There are two or three counties in the state that, so far as revenue is concerned, pay nothing to the support of the state government. The school tax that is returned to them is equal to the amount they pay the state. Fulton pays one tenth of the tax of the whole state. It is said that Chatham is richer than Fulton, but the people of that county are just beginning to find that out. All this brings to mind the fact that Uncle Jimmie Harris says the tax returns in Fulton this year will show an increase of something over a million dollars. While this is not as great an increase as former years have shown, it is quite gratifying in view of the general depression in values.

Mr. Atticus G. Haygood has shaved off the full beard that he has worn for so many years and which served to impress his face so indelibly on the memories of those he met. He now wears simply a mustache and small goatee. The doctor's facial change was something of a surprise to the congregation when he appeared in the pulpit at Trinity yesterday. An old acquaintance of the doctor said: "I do not think that the author of Our Brother in Black has improved his appearance. This is a free country but I prefer to see Dr. Haygood wear the full beard that added so much dignity to the expression of his face."

Mr. McCutchen, the geologist of the department of agriculture, expresses the opinion that the limestone formation that Colonel Baum has just reached in the artesian well crops out about three or four miles from the city in the direction of the Chattahoochee river. This would make the dip of the rock about fifteen degrees. If this is true it is possible that the water from the artesian well, if taken from the crevices already reached, enters the earth very near to Atlanta. Mr. McCutchen thinks Atlanta will never get a flowing well.

The anti prohibitionists are claiming that Governor Stephens was against prohibition. It is true that the great commoner during his lifetime, found a staunch friend in a good quality of brandy, but he was for local option, and signed the petition that came to the general assembly about three years ago, and his name appears in the records among those who asked the Georgia lawmakers to allow the people to settle for themselves the question of whisky or no whisky.

His Evidence.

Do I know Bill Smith—the detective?
Man with a red moustache
And a keen sharp eye, indicative
Of one that's got pluck, and dash.
Well, I should surmise I did
Know him since my youth,
And what do I know of his character,
That is—for tellin' the truth?
Hold on a minute—I'll tell you.
Ye see that'd jis depend—
On the manner of man that's questioner,
Whether an enemy—or friend.
Society's enemy's—his'n!
But, Judge, he calls 'em thieves,
And in ta'kin' to them he's—inventive,
And his language kind o' deceives.
Yes, I know Bill's accused o' lyin',
But by whom? I mean no offense
To the legal profesh when I say
By the counsel who acts for defence.
Yes, I know its "honorable profession."
And one that is highly reflective.
Some time while "honors are easy,"
I'd rather be the detective—
For I can't understand how a lawyer
Can have a client—say a defaulter,
And take part of that money as pay
To save him from prison—or halter.
Yes, sir—I'll answer your question.
You're wrong if you think I'm loth,
I believe William Smith, the detective,
Always tells the truth—on oath,
And I further believe that the prisoner
Should be hanged by the neck 'till dead,
And—all right, Sheriff—I'll hush.
Good-day, Judge—nough said.

MATT O'B.

The Coming Man.

The Coming Man I sing: the Coming Man
Evolved in nature since the world began
By Energy Divine: the Man foretold
Forevermore, whom Hope and Faith behold.

All voices shall be hear, all volumes read;
Probe to the heart of every code and creed;
Cut uncut pages of Creation's book;
In life itself for life's deep secrets look;
Intent his heart and vigilant his brain
The seventh essence of the truth to gain.
He shall be humble, yet supremely bold
The scroll of Time's experience to unfold;
Where Science lifts her daring flambeau high
He greets the glowing torch with fearless eye;
Where, past the known, Religion wings her flight
His solemn gaze pursues her starry light.

Not knowledge only enters in the plan
And consummation of the Coming Man,
And not belie alone, however true;
The best is not to rest, it is to do;
The Coming Man shall be a man of deeds
Employing substance and supplying needs.
His wisest word shall bear a fitting act,
And all his speculation bloom to fact;
The goodness of his ethics he shall prove
By logical results of active love.

MITCHELL'S BOOM.

COUNTY IN WHICH THERE IS PROSPERITY.

ound of the Hammer and the Saw Tells a Story Improvement—Raising Their Own Corn and Other Supplies—General News Notes Throughout the State—Flashes.

lla, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—At no other od in the history of this town, has there been h a boom in general improvements. The monous sound of the hammer is heard from ning till night. Wagon loads of brick can be almost any hour of the day passing through streets. Real estate has been changing hands h activity and is held at high prices.

here seems to be no special cause for all this the renewed confidence which people have in promises of the surrounding country. The perity of a country's towns is said to be an ex to its condition. This case is no exception the rule. Many of the farmers Mitchell still owe some money, not having y recovered from the oppressive debts of past rs, but they are able now to walk erect and k a man in the face when they meet one.

o corn is shipped here now, but our neighbors o are short may come to Egypt and buy. The n crop which is just maturing will more than ply the home demand of the coming year.

he general betterment of affairs manifests itamong other ways, in the interest which fars are beginning to take in fruit culture. The cess of the last four years in growing ches, pears and grapes, has given esh impetus to this industry. During this and t month lucious peaches of the finest variety in abundance. Middle Georgia can furnish no ter. East Mitchell has a soil especially adapted he production of grapes. Mr. Hamp Williams hat section never fails to have them when the e comes. That portion of the county is now recognized as having in it fine cotton lands. here is no county in the state perhaps, where people are better content with their homes lured on by fairer prospects than in Mitchell.

Progress in Marshallville.

ARSHALLVILLE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—A felt want will soon be supplied by the issue he first of September next of the "Marshall Enterprise." A paper devoted to the develont of the interests of this section.

eral new buildings have recently been erect Conspicuous among these are Dr. Bawls' house, Oscar Farrior's steam ginnery and ling, and the elegant residence of M. E Ware.

THRIFT AND PROGRESS.

of Increase in Different Sections of the State.

ELBERT COUNTY'S IMPROVEMENT

the Elberton, Ga., Leader.

homas J. Hester, after months of arduous and taking labor, has closed his books as tax reer of Elbert county. An examination of them, ch we made recently, showed Mr. Hester to be odel officer, and developed some facts which be of interest. There are 2,169 polls in the nty, of which 1,119 are white and 1,050 are cold. There has been an increase within the past r of 90 polls. The real estate property of Elberhas increase $22,763 in the past r. There has been an increase in the perty of the county since last year of $209,517. has been largely due to raised value of lands x assessors appointed by the grand jury. re has been a decrease in the value of stock e last year. Due, Mr. Hester says, to the fact men were forced to give in their lands at ined rates, and to get even, as it were, depreci the value of their stock.

DECREASE IN WILKES COUNTY.

the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

e Wilkes county tax returns for this year show ollowing facts and figures:

ite polls 1008, colored 1546; lawyers 11, doctors entist 1; number hands employed 1,716; er acres of land 290,952 owned by whites, wned by colored; value of land, whites 140, colored $21,380; money and notes re by whites $941,986, colored $1,715; mere returned by whites $187,240; stocks and $130,355; househo'd and ketchen furniture, $113,705, colored $9,315; jewelry, whites ; stock and cattle, whites $818,655, col $35,200; plantation tools, wagons and bug whites $69,110, colored $7,565. Cotton and on hand for sale the first day of April, white 7. Other property not enumerated $29,005. amount of property returned by whites $2, 6, colored $96,547, making a grand total of ,515. This shows an apparent decrease of $25,- om last year's returns, but nearly $100,000 of oalty has been transferred from this county there is really an increaso in the property of es aside from this. There are thirty-one e defaulters and seventy colored; and a total unt of property not returned of $6,025.

THE PROGRESS OF EARLY.

the Early county, Ga., News.

tal number of white polls, 557; total number ack polls, 822; land owned by whites, 262,884; owned by blacks, 12,237; wild lands, 52,625; number of acres of land, 327,387; aggregate of land, $498,365; town property owned by s, $76,190; town property owned by blacks, ; aggregate value town property, $77,660; nt of money and solvent debts of all kinds, 45; value of cotton manufactories, $3,150; hold and kitchen furniture owned by s, $36,890; household and kitchen furniture by blacks, $7,680; watches, jewelry, $5,780; horses, mules and other stock by whites, $130,180; horses, mules and other owned by blacks, $33,895; plantation tools, whites, $20,530; plantation tools, etc., blacks, ; merchandise of every kind, $43,455; stocks bonds, $1,700; other property not before enuted $22,585; total value of property owned by s $1,006,630; total value of property d by blacks, $70,205; total value of wild $27,835; grand aggregate of whole rty, $1,104,670. We have gained thirtypolls and $50,875 over last year, and $225,000 o years. With our county out of debt and rospect of lower taxation, with a steady ine of value, with peace and contentment in orders, and, greater than all, the spirit of God g upon the hearts of her people, Early oc an enviable position among her sister ties, and it should be the pride and laudable tion of all her citizens to ever maintain her tion.

APPLING'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

the Baxter, Ga., Banner.

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a Correspondent.

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THE PEOPLE OF PIERCE.

the Blackshear, Ga., Georgian.

ds the Savannah, Florida and Western, was the pioneer of railroad development

CONSTITUTIONALS.

eneral Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Captain R. J. Redding's father was the principal eper of the Georgia penitentiary under Gover- or Crawford. "I was a small boy then," said ptain Redding in a company of friends, "and e penitentiary was my play ground. I could ip in through the gate and look at the convicts, d I thought in an indefinite sort of way at they belonged to my father. The convicts uld do odd jobs for me. I could get a top nned for a biscuit. I used to go out in town and ake little purchases for the prisoners. One day convict sent me out to buy a ginger cake with a wter thrip. As soon as the old baker discovered e imposition he went up to the penitentiary and ised a stupendous excitement about that bogus x and a quarter cents."

"Speaking about biscuit, what did they have for ead?"

"Yes, yes. They had raised corn light bread. ey mix the dough and let it stand until a sort of ast is formed. Then they stir in more meal and ck it. I used to go in and eat with the convicts d thought their fare was mighty good. It as different from what I got at home. erything was scrupulously clean d neat. The dining room was arranged like the ws in a church, with a board in front on which as set the tin plate, cup and rations. At that me there were about one hundred and fifty con- cts in the penitentiary, all being white. Then, now, the number was gradually increasing. As ual thing, there were about three women in e penitentiary. They were kept at some light nployment."

The important question over the local option ll now is, whether or not the advocates of the ll in the house will consent to the amendment at the senate has put on, and is likely to put on. e most important of these, is an amend- ent that allows whisky to be voted in after it s been voted out, if a county should so desire. e house can, of course, agree to these amend- ents if it cares to, but will the prohibitionists eak the front that they have so stubbornly pre- nted? There can be little doubt of one thing d that is as to what the senate will . The senate will not recede from the sition it has taken on the st important of these amendments at least and e local optionists in the house will doubtless ve to take the amended bill or fight it out on me other line. The situation is truly interest- g and only this much can be predicted with rtainty: When the local option bill passes it ll be as fair for the goose as it is for the gander. . Pringle, the leader of the prohibitionists in e house, says he cannot predict the result of the ht. There are several general bills on the sub- t yet in the hands of the temperance people, d some of them will doubtless be pushed if the l now up fails.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, never- less, that some of Georgia's provinces are not y remunerative. There are two or three coun- s in the state that, so far as revenue is concern- pay nothing to the support of the state gov- ment. The school tax that is returned to them equal to the amount they pay the state. Fulton s one tenth of the tax of the whole state. It is d that Chatham is richer than Fulton, but the ople of that county are just beginning find that out. All this ngs to mind the fact that Uncle Jimmie Har- says the tax returns in Fulton this year will w an increase of something over a million llars. While this is not as great an increase as rmer years have shown, it is quite gratifying in iew of the general depression in values.

Mr. Atticus G. Haygood has shaved off the full beard that he has worn for so many years and which served to impress his face so indelibly on the memories of those he met. He now wears nply a mustache and small goatee. The doctor's ial change was something of a surprise to the ngregation when he appeared in the pulpit at inity yesterday. An old acquaintance of the ctor said: "I do not think that the author of Brother in Black has improved his appearance. is is a free country but I prefer to see Dr. Hay- od wear the full beard that added so much nity to the expression of his face."

Mr. McCutchen, the geologist of the department agriculture, expresses the opinion that the estone formation that Colonel Baum has just ched in the artesian well crops out about three four miles from the city in the direction of the attahoochee river. This would make the dip the rock about fifteen degrees. If this is true it ossible that the water from the artesian well, aken from the crevices already reached, enters earth very near to Atlanta. Mr. McCutchen nks Atlanta will never get a flowing well.

The anti prohibitionists are claiming that Gov- or Stephens was against prohibition. It is true t the great commoner during his lifetime, d a staunch friend in a good quality of bran- but he was for local option, and signed the ition that came to the general assembly about e years ago, and his name appears in the rec- among those who asked the Georgia law- kers to allow the people to settle for them- es the question of whisky or no whisky.

His Evidence.

o I know Bill Smith—the detective?
Man with a red moustache
nd a keen sharp eye, indicative
Of one that's got pluck, and dash.
ell, I should surmise I did
Know him since my youth,
d what do I know of his character,
That is—for tellin' the truth?
old on a minute—I'll tell you.
e see that'd jis depend—
n the manner of man that's questioner,
Whether an enemy—or friend.
ciety's enemy's—his'n!
But, Judge, he calls 'em thieves,
d in ta'kin' to them he's—inventive,
And his language kind o' deceives.
es, I know Bill's accused o' lyin',
But by whom? I mean no offense
To the legal profesh when I say
y the counsel who acts for defence.
es, I know its "honorable profession."
d one that is highly reflective.
Some time while "honors are easy,"
'd rather be the detective—
For I can't understand how a lawyer
n have a client—say a defaulter,
And take part of that money as pay
o save him from prison—or halter.
Yes, sir—I'll answer your question.
ou're wrong if you think I'm loth,
I believe William Smith, the detective,
lways tells the truth—on oath,
And I further believe that the prisoner
hould be hanged by the neck 'till dead,
And—all right, Sheriff—I'll hush.
ood-day, Judge—nough said.

MATT O'B.

The Coming Man.

e Coming Man I sing: the Coming Man
olved in nature since the world began
Energy Divine: the Man foretold
revermore, whom Hope and Faith behold.

voices shall be hear, all volumes read;
be to the heart of every code and creed;
uncut pages of Creation's book;
life itself for life's deep secrets look;
nt his heart and vigilant his brain
e seventh essence of the truth to gain.
shall be humble, yet supremely bold
scroll of Time's experience to unfold;
ere Science lifts her daring flambeau high
greets the glowing torch with fearless eye;
ere, past the known, Religion wings her flight
solemn gaze pursues her starry light.

knowledge only enters in the plan
consummation of the Coming Man,
d not belie alone, however true;
best is not to rest, it is to do;
e Coming Man shall be a man of deeds
ploying substance and supplying needs.
wisest word shall bear a fitting act,
d all his speculation bloom to fact;
e goodness of his ethics he shall prove
logical results of active love.

MITCHELL'S BOOM.

COUNTY IN WHICH THERE IS PROSPERITY.

Sound of the Hammer and the Saw Tells a Story of Improvement—Raising Their Own Corn and Other Supplies—General News Notes Throughout the State—Flashes.

...LLA, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—At no other od in the history of this town, has there been h a boom in general improvements. The mon- ous sound of the hammer is heard from ning till night. Wagon loads of brick can be n almost any hour of the day passing through streets. Real estate has been changing hands h activity and is held at high prices.

There seems to be no special cause for all this e the renewed confidence which people have in e possibilities of the surrounding country. The perity of a country's towns is said to be an dex to its condition. This case is no exception the rule. Many of the farmers Mitchell still owe some money, not having lly recovered from the oppressive debts of past rs, but they are able now to walk erect and k a man in the face when they meet one.

No corn is shipped here now, but our neighbors o are short may come to Egypt and buy. The n crop which is just maturing will more than ply the home demand of the coming year.

The general betterment of affairs manifests it- f among other ways, in the interest which far- rs are beginning to take in fruit culture. The ccess of the last four years in growing aches, pears and grapes, has given resh impetus to this industry. During this and t month lucious peaches of the finest variety in abundance. Middle Georgia can furnish no ter. East Mitchell has a soil especially adapted the production of grapes. Mr. Hamp Williams that section never fails to have them when the e comes. That portion of the county is now recognized as having in it fine cotton lands. ere is no county in the state perhaps, where people are better content with their homes lured on by fairer prospects than in Mitchell.

Progress in Marshallville.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—A felt want will soon be supplied by the issue e first of September next of the "Marshall Enterprise." A paper devoted to the devel- nt of the interests of this section.

...ral new buildings have recently been erect Conspicuous among these are Dr. Bawls' ouse, Oscar Farrior's steam ginnery and ing, and the elegant residence of M. E Ware.

THRIFT AND PROGRESS.

...s of Increase in Different Sections of the State.

ELBERT COUNTY'S IMPROVEMENT

...the Elberton, Ga., Leader.

...mas J. Hester, after months of arduous and ...king labor, has closed his books as tax re- ...of Elbert county. An examination of them, ...made recently, showed Mr. Hester to be ...officer, and developed some facts which ...e of interest. There are 2,169 polls in the ...y, of which 1,119 are white and 1,050 are col- ... There has been an increase within the past ...of 89 polls. The real estate property of Elber- ... has increase $22,763 in the past ... There has been an increase in the ...erty of the county since last year of $209,517. ...has been largely due to raised value of lands ...ar assessors appointed by the grand jury. ...re has been a decrease in the value of stock ...last year. Due, Mr. Hester says, to the fact ...men were forced to give in their lands at in- ...ed rates, and to get even, as it were, depreci- ...the value of their stock.

DECREASE IN WILKES COUNTY.

...the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

...e Wilkes county tax returns for this year show ...llowing facts and figures:

...ite polls 1008, colored 1546; lawyers 11, doctors ...entist 1; number hands employed 1,716; ...er acres of land 290,952 owned by whites, ...wned by colored; value of land, whites ...40, colored $21,380; money and notes re- ... by whites $241,986, colored $1,715; mer- ...e returned by whites $187,240; stocks and ...$130,355; household and kitchen furniture, ...$113,705, colored $9,315; jewelry, whites ...; stock and cattle, whites $818,655, col- ...$55,200; plantation tools, wagons and bug ... whites $69,110, colored $7,565. Cotton and ...on hand for sale the first day of April, white .... Other property not enumerated $29,005. ...amount of property returned by whites $2,- ..., colored $96,547, making a grand total of ...515. This shows an apparent decrease of $25,- ...om last year's returns, but nearly $100,000 of ...ounty has been transferred from this county ...there is really an increase in the property of ...es aside from this. There are thirty-one ...e defaulters and seventy colored; and a total ...unt of property not returned of $6,025.

THE PROGRESS OF EARLY.

...the Early county, Ga., News.

...tal number of white polls, 557; total number ...ack polls, 822; land owned by whites, 262,884; ...owned by blacks, 12,237; wild lands, 52,625; ...number of acres of land, 327,387; aggregate ...of land, $498,365; town property owned by ...s, $76,190; town property owned by blacks, ...; aggregate value town property, $77,660; ...of money and solvent debts of all kinds, ...; value of cotton manufactories, $3,150; ...hold and kitchen furniture owned by ..., $36,390; household and kitchen furniture ... by blacks, $7,680; watches, jewelry, ...$5,780; horses, mules and other stock ... by whites, $130,180; horses, mules and other ...owned by blacks, $33,895; plantation tools, ...whites, $20,530; plantation tools, etc., blacks, ... merchandise of every kind, $43,455; stocks ...nds, $1,700; other property not before enu- ...$23,585; total value of property owned by ... $1,006,630; total value of property ... by blacks, $70,205; total value of wild ... $27,835; grand aggregate of whole ...y, $1,104,670. We have gained thirty- ...polls and $50,875 over last year, and $225,000 ...years. With our county out of debt and ...spect of lower taxation, with a steady in- ...of value, with peace and contentment in ...rders, and, greater than all, the spirit of God ...g upon the hearts of her people, Early oc- ... an enviable position among her sister ...es, and it should be the pride and laudable ...on of all her citizens to ever maintain her ....

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THE PEOPLE OF PIERCE

...the Blackshear, Ga., Georgian.

...des the Savannah, Florida and Western, ...was the pioneer of railroad development in southern Georgia and caused Pierce county to treble its population in a short time, the old Bruns- wick and Albany, now the Brunswick and West- ern, has added much to the improvement of the county. This road runs through the southwestern corner of the county bordering on the line of Ware. On it, within the limits of Pierce are two thriving little towns, Hoboken and Schlatterville, the latter being near the Ware line that it is some- times erroneously regarded as a Ware county town. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia rail- road, although it does not touch the county of Pierce, runs near enough to give it some advan- tage. In railroad facilities this county is well provided. The rivers are the Big Satilla, Little Satilla and Alabaha. These streams all bear In- dian names, and in the old days were noted re- sorts for the Indians, and along their borders the deer were numerous. Among the early settlers, deer stalking on the Satilla and its tributaries was the exciting sport, and in fact, one leading employment. An experienced hunter in those days has been known to kill six deer between sun and sun. The plan was for the hunter with his trusty rifle, but un accompanied by dogs, to stalk out at early dawn along the river flats, and when his victim was found to creep stealthily within range on the lee- ward side and blaze away. Sometimes there was a failure, but most frequently the deer bit the dust. Then with hunting knife the throat of his prey was quickly cut and his body disemboweled. A sapling was bent down, a projecting limb cut off and run through the tendons of the hind legs and the buck swung in the air to await the return of the hunter. He was then ready for an- other. When the shades of evening began to ap- proach the pony was hitched to the cart and the game was gathered up. The venison was jerked and put away for future use. Now, it is seldom that a deer is seen. They, like the Indians who hunted them, have disappeared. One corner of Pierce also touches upon the famous Okeefenookee swamp, within the recesses of which are still to be found bears, cata mounts and other "varmints" But this swamp may yet be made a bonanza from the coal which lies beneath it, or in the rich alluvial soil when properly drained. But a small portion of the county is flat woods, the most of it being high, slightly rolling and easily drained. The soil, while it is not extremely fertile, is susceptible of a very high degree of cultivation, as many of the farms this year can tes- tify. It is well adapted to the culti vation of corn, cotton, cane, and in fact, all the products that can be raised in any part of south- ern Georgia. There is one part, the triangle be- tween the rivers, that is especially adapted to the growth of sea island cotton. The staple is very fine, and it compares favorably with the best grades carried to market. It is said that in former years some of the cotton raised in this belt was first shipped to Florida and then reshipped from there to Savannah and classed with the finest Florida cotton. Fruit, especially peaches and pears, flourish in all parts of Pierce. Those who have paid any attention to the LeConte pear are perfectly satisfied that its cultivation would be profitable. The same may be said of grapes, for there are some fine vineyards near Blackshear. Melon culture also receives some of the attention of the farmers along the line of railroad. This season many carloads of the very finest varieties have been shipped, besides the local market has been supplied. Good water, so great an es- sential in all that goes towards making up a com- fortable home is to be had here. The wells are from twenty-five to forty-five feet in depth. The water is freestone, and cool enough for all practi- cal purposes. There are not many large farms, the majority of them coming under the head of one horse farms.

By this term we do not mean that the farms are insignificant or worthless. To the contrary, there are in Pierce county some of the neatest farms and best farmers in the state. Among the farmers who would make their mark in any agricultural community may be mentioned such men as A. P. Wade, John Davis, M. Sweat, the Yeomans, the Crews, the Walkers, the Browns, J. M. Reynolds, J. F. Alderman, John Donaldson, the Dixons, the Stricklands, Dan Johnson, John Baxter, Jos. Allen, J. S. Thomas, J. R. Phillips, Jackson Walker, David Thornton and many others. Even in the town of Blackshear there are some farms which deserve special mention, such as those owned by Hon. J. C. Nicholls, Captain E D Hen- dry, R. L. Riggins, B. D. Brantley, John Ray and J. S. Wilson. And in this year of grace, 1885, the crops in Pierce are exceptionably good, and the hearts of the husbandmen are glad.

PATTERSON'S WILL.

The Story of its Contents from Franklin County.

From the Franklin County, Ga., Reporter.

Mr. Patterson's will, including four codicils, covers 42 pages of a large record book. The will was executed on the 20th day of August 1827, when the testator was 75 years old. The fourth codicil was executed on the 6th day of February 1835, a few days before the testator's death, at the age of 83. His wealth was very great, consisting mainly in lands, United States bank stock, ships, negroes, and houses and lots in the city of Baltimore. His will is preceded by a preliminary statement, or history of his life, business principles, and etc. In this preliminary introduction, as he terms it, he makes the following remarkable statement:

"I think it was Doctor Franklin, who observed that he would have no objection to live his life over again, provided it was so ordered. In this I cannot agree with the doctor. My life has been attended with so much care and anxiety, had I the option, I cannot say that I would desire it. Yet if I had my life to live over again, I am not conscious that I could improve it in any particu- lar, or at any time.

In his original the bequests to his grandson, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, are not very liberal, but in his first codicil, the legacy of said grandson is largely increased. The first part of the ninth item of the will reads as follows:

"The conduct of my daughter Betsy through life has been so disobedient that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinions or feelings; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other chil- dren put together, and her folly and bad conduct have occasioned me a train of expenses that has first and last cost me much money. Un- der such circumstances, it would not be reasona- ble, just or proper, that she should at my death, inherit and participate in an equal proportion with my other children, in an equal division of my estate. Considering however, the weakness of human nature, and that she is still my daugh- ter, it is my will and pleasure to provide for her as follows, etc."

He makes ample provisions for her, consisting of reality in the city of Baltimore to be used and enjoyed by her during her life, the property then to go to her son Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte during his life, and then to his heirs of the Pat- terson blood forever. In the third codicil to the will he stated that slavery in this country has often engaged his attention, and given him much concern. He directs that at his death all his slaves who have reached the age of thirty years be set free, and all the younger ones be freed as they reach that age.

The first item in the will directs that a small marble monument with four or six sides be erect- ed on his grave, with the name age of himself, his wife Dorcas, and the names and ages of his children who were dead. In the second item he makes a bequest to the mayor and city council of Balti- more for the erection of a temple of liberty on lands that he had previously conveyed to the city. He also provides for the erection of two monu- ments on the same square, one to the memory of Chistopher Columbus, and the other to the memory of the Marquis De LaFayette. In one of his codicils, he complains of ill treatment from the mayor and city council and revokes the item providing for the erection of the temple and monuments. The entire will is interesting reading, and shows Mr. Patterson to have been an extraordinary man, far above the common herd, a deep thinker, far sighted, just and patriotic.

Mary Ann at Long Branch.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A woman who by her own efforts carves out a great fortune in this world of strife is always an interesting spectacle. Such a woman is Mrs. D. R. Leddy, known in commerce throughout the United States and in a large part of Europe as plain Mary Ann Connolly, the New York dressmaker and importer. She is just now a familiar figure at Long Branch. She owns eight of the handsomest cottages at that fashionable resort, representing in the aggregate a third of a million dollars. The last that she has erected is a magnificent structure, near Mr. Child's vida at Elberon. It is splendidly decorated, the dining- room being panelled in porcelain. It is worth $80,- 000. All of the cottages are rented this season, and Mme. Connolly, as the woman is commonly called, resides in a modest hotel. She is a tall, robust, high shouldered woman of extraordinary energy and executive ability. Her own toilets can hardly be said to be beautiful, or even in the best taste, though she dresses the most fashiona- ble belles of New York, and has fitted out num- berless wealthy brides. Starting as a work- ingwoman in a dressmaker's shop, she has, by skill and push, succeeded in establishing a business worth $25,000 a year, and is thought to be worth considerably more than $1,000,000. Her husband is a New York lawyer of small practice. He is undersized and slender, and has a noticea- ble brogue. He acts as manager for his wife, as well as pleads in the courts. The two seem to get along together happily and without a jar.

Never Again.

From the New York Sun.

A gentleman said to a minister:

"When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?"

"Never," said the reverened gentleman sol- emnly. "The deacon is in heaven."

Keeping Within the Law.

From the New York Sun.

"Why don't you challenge him, colonel?"

"Because dueling is agin the law in this state," replied the colonel; "but if I ever get a good chance I'll assassinate him."

GEORGIA CROPS.

THE GREEN TURNING INTO THE MATURE FRUIT.

The Caterpillar Alarm so far Practically Groundless—Extraordinary Yields of Nature—Reports From Carrol County—The Hog Cholera—Through the Oaky Woods, Etc.

The drought has ruined crops in spots in Oconee, Walton, Jackson and Madison counties, but the areas are very small, extending over only a few farms.

In certain parts of Elbert, where the crops have not suffered a day for rain, they are the best known in years.

Mr. Henry Marchman, of Carroll county, has a specimen of ribbon cane, which is very fine in- deed. He has one sixteenth of an acre planted, and he says he has been offered $100 for it.

Messrs. Baldwin and Cox, of Athens, have just returned from an extended trip, by private con- veyance, through Jackson and adjacent counties, and say they never saw such crops, and old citi- zens report them as being more promising than in twenty years.

A writer in the Carroll Times says: I send you an estimate of crops from the mouth of Snakes creek on the west side of the Chattahoochee up to Neal's ferry, as nearly correct as I can make it I get between the points named, including the Black Dirt farms of Jeth Jones and Joe Hutcher- son, below, and the John Bryant farm and above to Major Neal's upper line, 725 acres of bottom land. I put the average at thirty bushels per acre, or a total yield of 21,750 bushels of corn. There is some, and a large percentage of this land that the owners and those who cultivated it say will make fifty to sixty five or seventy-five bushels per acre. Hon. T. A. Jack- son on this side the river (Campbell county) says he has acres that will make seventy five to one hundred bushels, and I think there is corn on Jeth Jones' Black Dirt farm at the mouth of Snakes creek that's as good or better than the Hon. Mr. Jackson's. I saw also on Colonel Holderness' farm, on and near Black Dirt, corn that is fine.

Rev. T. G. Layton, of near Rockalo, Heard coun- ty, sowed 11 bushels of wheat and reaped 110. He has 12 acres of bottom which he planted in corn May 14th and 15th, 12 inches apart in drill, rows four feet apart, and cultivated with nine furrows to the row, laying it by on July 2d and 3d. It was in silks July 15th and is now in roasting ears, well filled out, one and often two ears to the stalk. He has six pigs, six or seven months old, which have run in pasture, with but little feeding with corn, which he thinks will weigh about one hun- dred pounds gross each. It has been his practice for three years to keep his hogs penned or in pas- ture, and he has observed that the same feeding gives more weight to the penned hogs than to those of the same age and same stock that run the woods. Mr. Layton is not one of those farmers who hold, as some do, that it costs 25 cents to raise a pound of meat in this or any other section of Georgia.

Mr. W. A. McDowell, of Early county, exhibits cotton bolls which bloomed on the 25th of July

Mr. James Taylor brought five bales wool to Blackshear market, last week, which weighed nearly 2,500 pounds, the clippings from about 800 sheep.

Mr. Robert Tuten, of Pierce county, has seven- teen acres in long cotton that will average five feet high; besides he has a large acreage of corn as good as any of his neighbors, and cane, rice and potatoes a plenty.

Mrs. John F. Lovett, Jr., of Screven county, has an apple sprig only ten inches long on which had grown twenty-two apples of good size.

THE HOG CHOLERA.

From the Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

A great disaster to the farmers has been the hog cholera. The destruction has been widespread and sweeping. Mitchell county owes its prosper- ity to the fact that it is a "hog and hominy" coun ty. This year we will have to take the hominy without the hog. Don't let the inexperienced farmers become discouraged. Hogs die with chol- era everywhere. We still believe that they can be raised as successfully and about as cheaply in south Georgia as anywhere. Try, try again, is the farmers' motto.

PESTS OF THE COTTON FIELD.

Mr. G. M. Byne, of Lee county, reports corn poor on all his places, and cotton assailed by both rust and caterpillars.

Some rust is reported in cotton in Lee county, but not enough to cause serious loss.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

Information reaches this office that large quan- tities of caterpillars have already made their ap- pearance on the plantation of Mr. Will Fields. It is said that they always appear on his place be- fore showing themselves anywhere else in the community. We hope that the magnificent crop will not be ruined.

From the Quitman, Ga., South.

The lice on cotton in that part of Thomas we have been visiting for some days is injuring the plant and unless checked, will greatly cut off the crop. They are in greater numbers than ever be- fore known. The cotton that ten days ago was as fine as the land could make it, is failing rapidly, and the leaves are beginning to look glazed, show- ing the rapid spread and work of the lice.

From the Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

Just before we went to press last week we re- ceived doleful news from the caterpillars. Mr. Bryant Collins tells us they are riddling the cotton of his father, Mr. James A. Collins. Mr. Jim B. West says they are all up and down the rivers. Mr. Rozier Wingate says he has plenty of them. There is a well founded apprehension that they will sweep the country before the end of August. While we feel thankful that much of the cotton will be mature, yet the loss of the younger cotton and the top crop will be a calamity.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

Thursday morning, Mr. W. M. Tillman, who lives only a few miles east of this city, brought into our office about three dozen fine specimens of the genuine cotton caterpillar. They were shown in all stages of growth, from the time of webbing up to full growth and webbing up again. Mr. Tilman says he has something less than a million in his field, and he would be very glad to get rid of them. They have appeared on cotton that would make a bale to the acre if left alone, but if he does not succeed in getting them out, he will be thankful to get three hundred pounds of seed cotton off of each acre. Mr. Tillman says they have appeared on several other places in his neigh- borhood, and the prospect is that the worms will create sad havoc with the cotton unless their ad- vance can be speedily checked. Mr. Hooks, south of Americus, also reports caterpillars.

THE SEASON FOR HAY CUTTING.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

The season for hay-cutting is at hand, and the greatest efforts should be made everywhere to harvest a large amount. Time cannot be spent more profitably than in cutting and curing hay. The native grasses—and especially crab grass which abounds in every section—make excellent and nutritious forage, as does bermuda, which has spread over a large portion of the south. Of course the cultivated grasses and clover will be made in- to hay where they are not pastured. The practice of stacking hay in an open lot and leaving it there exposed to the sun and rains is one that should in every instance be abandoned.

A REMARKABLE EAR OF CORN.

From the Summerville, Ga., Gazette.

Garrett Robinson, near Trion, sent us Monday morning, through J. L. Morton, a bunch of corn containing, as well as we could count without tearing them apart, 42 ears (the accompanying note said 37). They all grew out of the tassel, with no shuck, but with long silks around each ear. The same stalk has a good ear in the usual place. A few days ago we saw an account of forty ears growing in the same way in Screven county. Chattooga has been one of the foremost counties in the state in raising the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life, in the usual form, and now she rushes to the front in the line of monstrosi- ties.

COTTON AND CORN IN ROCKDALE.

From the Conyers, Ga., Weekly.

We have never known better prospects for a full yield of corn and cotton in this section of the state. The seasons have been so as to suit both low and uplands and the corn crop is now consid- ered perfectly safe. The area is as large or larger than common and the supply will be ample. The cotton crop is not yet assured and may yet be greatly damaged by drought or winds; the pros- pects, however, are very flattering, and it is safe to say that the yield will be far better than last year, and the prices quite as good. We believe, however, that the man who can sell his crop for ten or even nine cents to be delivered in the fall as gathered will make a good trade, and advise our farmers to do so. Our people should not allow themselves to become extrava- gant and careless because of the bright looking future but, to the contrary, be close and careful, pay off all your debts and prepare for the dry years which come so often. Rockdale can truly claim the best farmers in the state, and some of the finest lands, and it is now within the power of her people to place her still higher in the scale of counties.

THROUGH THE OAKY WOODS.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

A representative of the News and Advertiser ac- cepted an invitation from Captain R. Hobbs to take a drive into the western part of the county, through what is known as the Oaky Woods, on Tuesday.

Our route was through some of the best farming lands in southwest Georgia, and the principal ob- ject of the trip was to inspect the growing crops. Our course was due west to Oak Lawn, thence across Klokee, Taliassee and Mud creeks through Gillisnville to a place owned by Captain Hobbs near the Chickasawhatchee.

The crops that we saw were good, bad and in- different. To speak of them separately would be tedious, and to compare A's crop with B's might produce a contrast that would not be pleasant in the sight of the one whose crop suffered most in the comparison. To hear the fellow with the "sorry" crop talk, one would conclude that it had already suffered enough from drouth, flood, insects or some other misfortune or combination of damaging circumstances to entitle it to exemp- tion from invidious comparison with the crop of his more fortunate neighbor.

This has been a favorable year, so far, for farm- ing, and we noticed that the crops are very good wherever they have been properly cultivated. Where the crops are "sorry," as the farmers say, the evidences of poor cultivation are almost sure to be found. We saw some corn, for instance, that has only had one plowing since it was plant- ed. In some localities corn suffered for rain. In- deed, it may be said that no part of the county was exempt from the three or four week's drouth that prevailed in June and the first part of July, and the drouth came just at a time when corn was maturing and needed more rain than at any other stage of its growth. Still we could see that those farmers who have kept the grass down and have worked their crops properly will make more corn to the acre than they did last year or the year before.

Cotton has suffered very little for rain so far this year, and wherever it has had good cultiva- tion the yield of the fleecy staple promises to be large. The finest piece of cotton we saw was on Fort Tompkins' place, superin- tended by Mr. T. R. McClung; but the best average crop was on Mr. Albert Jackson's place. Mr. Jackson has in one field be- tween 200 and 300 acres in cotton that is so uni- form in height that it looks almost as smooth as a sheet of water. There are no gaps or rough places in it to arrest the eye as it passes in review over the rich green surface, and we doubt if a prettier field of cotton, or one with an equal number of acres that will yield more, can be found in the county.

We saw no caterpillars, although we looked diligently and inquired for them all the way from Albany to Gillianville. Mr. McClung said he had seen some caterpillar flies in his cotton, and old man Sambo, on Captain Hobb's Gillian place, had also seen flies, but nei- ther, of them had found any worms. We did not stop on the Byron place, but heard that Mr. Neil Walker, who has charge of it, reported that he had caterpillars in his cotton. The caterpillars may yet do some damage to the cotton in the Oaky Woods, but unless they begin to get in their work pretty soon they can do but little harm.

Upon the whole, the crop prospects in the Oaky Woods may be said to be more promising than it has been at this season for several years.

Alabama Splint Coal.

Colonel T. R. M. Talcott, since his connection with the Mobile and Ohio road, has been studying the relative merits of different coals heretofore used on the road. His inquires have resulted in favor of the Alabama splint coal, which will here- after be the only coal consumed on the road, a contract having been made Friday by Mr. Talcott, with the Virginia and Alabama mining and man- ufacturing company for 40,000 tons of the splint coal. Last season the road used about 20,000 tons of Alabama splint coal, and the same quantity of Corona and Pratt coal. This large contract is evi- dence of the superior steaming qualities of the splint coal, and is also indicative of a large business to be transacted by the Mobile and Ohio this season.

Short Rails.

The excursion to Yellowstone park and Port- land, Oregon, leaves here on the 16th of August. Circulars describing the trip and the country can be had by calling at R. D. Mann & Co.'s office, No. 4 Kimball house.

DIARRHŒA, worst cases relieved and cured by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY, $1.25 per bottle, sold by Druggists and Grocers.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

We don't fear competition, they can't touch us as they have not got a trade sufficiently large enough to enable them to compete with us. Our cheap buying and big trade is what keeps us in the front. We have another case of those white plaid lawns at ten cents.

Round Trip Tickets Only

$24.00

Atlanta to New York via the Piedmont Air-Line on sale August 3d to 6th good to re- turn until 11th inst. The su- perior facilities and accommo- dations of this popular line, compared with longer and more circuitous routes to the east, is too well known to the public to require further comment. Through sleepers Atlanta to New York via Washington. For tickets call at office, 13 Kimball house.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TRAUTWINE—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Trautwine are invited to attend the fu- neral of their oldest daughter, Bertha, today at 4 p.m. Residence 25 Yonge street.

Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga. fu no

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 1, 10:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment. time at each placed named;

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point	Wind. Direction	Wind. Velocity.	Rain fall	Weather
Augusta	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Savannah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jacksonville	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Montgomery	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
New Orleans	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Galveston	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	Direction	Velocity	Rain fall	Weather
6:00 a. m.	29.92	77	71	S E	4	.00	Clear
10:00 a. m.	29.90	85	75	S W	9	.00	Clear
2:00 p. m.	29.83	78	72	E	10	.00	Fair
6:00 p. m.	29.81	75	74	N	5	.00	Lt. Rain
9:00 p. m.	29.86	73	7	W	6	.68	Lt. Rain

Mean daily bar......... Maximum ther......87.3
" " ther......... Minimum ther......73.0
" " dewp't .... Total rain fall...... .68

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations Taken at 6 P. M.—75th Meridian Time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum	Rainfall.
Atlanta, Ga.	87	73	02
Anderson, S. C.	89	68	15
Cartersville, Ga.	93	75	27
Columbus, Ga.	...	...	...
Dalton, Ga.	98	73	22
Gainesville, Ga.	90	73	35
Greenville, S. C.	91	69	82
Griffin, Ga.	...	...	...
Macon, Ga.	...	...	...
Newnan, Ga.	...	...	...
Spartanburg, S. C.	88	70	00
Toccoa, Ga.	92	70	56
West Point, Ga.	...	...	...

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1

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A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD!

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical De- bility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscre- tion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescrip- tions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, emboss- ed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and profes- sional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Il- lustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Asso- ciation, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Ar- gonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate dis eases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully, without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF may4-dly mon wed fri&wkly

$2.50.

THE COOLEST PLACE TO SPEND SUNDAY,

THE NEW ANNISTON INN

Round Trip Tickets

$2.50 EACH

Good from Saturday to Monday,

For full particulars apply to Kimball House office of the

Georgia Pacific Railway.

S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, | G. C. JENNER, General Agent.
L. S. BROWN, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

WATCHES,

Diamonds,

ART GOODS

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

Jewelers.

R. H. KNAPP............Auctioneer.

I Will Sell on Premises at

5 p. m. Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1885,

3 MARIETTA STREET BUSINESS LOTS.

1 HUNNICUTT STREET RESIDENCE LOT.

2 PLUM STREET RESIDENCE LOTS,

THE THREE LOTS ON MARIETTA STREET front 102 feet, running North from corner of Hunnicutt street, and upon which are three stores; the lot on Hunnicutt street has on it a new four room cottage, and on one of the Plum street lots a two room house, all renting for over $700 per an- num. This is decidedly good property in which to invest, as the outcome is very flattering, there being a very healthy demand just now for Mari- etta street property; the residence property being comparatively close to the numerous factories, will always rent well; the sale must be made, so don't miss the chance of getting a bargain; Titles perfect; terms one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months with eight per cent interest.

R. H. KNAPP, Real Estate Agent.
aug2 4 5 7 9 10 11 5p

BASE BALL

SEVENTH CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

BULLETIN.

ATLANTA IN CHATTANOOGA AUGUST 3, 4, 5.
NASHVILLE IN MEMPHIS AUGUST 3, 4, 5.
AUGUSTA IN MACON AUGUST 3, 4, 5.
COLUMBUS IN BIRMINGHAM AUGUST 3, 4, 5

ATLANTA —TO— NEW YORK AND RETURN

$25

THE E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R.

Will sell today the Second, Third, Fourth, Fith and Sixth

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

To New York at the low rate of TWENTY- FIVE DOLLARS good to return until August 12th, account of nation's funeral General U. S. Grant.

Tickets on sale at city office of railroad, corner Kimball House.

JACK W. JOHNSON, Ticket Agent.
B. W. WRENN, G. P. A. | J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A.
S. H. HARDWICK, Trav. P. A.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia

The speediest and most certain medicine in the globe.

ALL FAMILIES USE IT.

Weak Back, Enlarged Joints, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Prolapsus Utera, Female Weakness.

The best and only certain remedy to relieve pain of all kinds, no matter of how long standing. In- stant relief guaranteed cripples. Swollen Joints, Varicose Veins, Bites of Insects or Sick Headache. No oil or grease, is clean and sweet; will not soil, **Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bright's Dis- ease, Diabetes,** Incontinence of Urine. Is the only Liniment in the world possessing alterative powers. Can be taken internally; cures Cramps and Colic, Diarrheoa and Dysentery.

Sold by all Druggists. Trial Bottle 25c.

Write to Dr. GILES, Box 3482 N. Y. P. O., who will give advice on all diseases free of charge.

Beware of unscrupulous dealers and coun- feits. The genuine has the name blown in the glass and facsimile of the discoverer's signature over each cork. apr7—d6m tue thu sat eow

SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, Georgia: Tullia C. Findley vs. D. Harrison Findley. Libel for divorce. It appearing to the court that the defendant in the above stated case is not to be found in Fulton county and does not reside within the state of Georgia, it is ordered that he be and appear at the term of the superior court of said county to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1886, to answer said action, or otherwise that the case proceed as in default.

It is further ordered that this order be published once a month for four months in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and that thereupon service be con- sidered as perfected on the defendant.

July 29, 1885.
W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.

J. H. LUMPKIN, plaintiff's attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton supe- rior court, August 1st, 1885.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

Aug 3, Sep 3, Oct 3, Nov 3.

N. R. FOWLER............AUCTIONEER.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE COURT of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in September, 1885, the following described property, to-wit:

Six suburban lots in the town of Bellwood, all fronting on the east side of Jackson street.

No. 1, 60x100 feet, having thereon a three room weatherboarded house, painted and plastered.

No. 2, 50x100 feet, vacant.

Nos. 3 and 4, 52x120 feet each, vacant.

Nos. 5 and 6, 52x120 feet each, and having thereon each a two room house, No. 6 being on the corner of Thomas street. Said lots being known as lots "E," "H" and "I," according to Cooper's map of Bellwood, being a part of land lot No. 112, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Sold as the property of Henry C. Martin, late of said county, deceased, for distribution. Terms cash.
V. M. HODGSON, Administrator.
aug 3 10 17 24 31



The Great Renovator

USED, RECOMMENDED AND INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS ALL OVER THE WORLD. THE ONLY REMEDY THAT ACTS ON ALL OF THE GREAT ORGANS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

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SURE—SAFE—SPEEDY.

Possesses the Combined Medicinal Virtues Of all the Famous Natural Waters.

CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA are promptly cured by it. We control all the pro- ducts of these famous springs, both salts and wa- ter. All genuine preparations bear the "Crab Ap- ple" trade mark on the labels. Get the genuine "Crab Apple" brand. Concentrated Water, 35cts.; Genuine Salts, in sealed packages, 10 cents and 25 cents each.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Proprietors.
SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by Magnus & Hightower, George D. Sanger, and Schumann's Pharmacy.
sun tue thu

N. R. FOWLER............AUCTIONEER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the January term, 1884, of said court, will be sold at the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in August, 1885, within the legal hours of sale, the following de- scribed property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting fifty (50) feet on the north side of Fair street, and running back, north, same width, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to an alley, now Hunter street; the same being lot number seven (7) of the subdivision of the John F. Tanner property, and having thereon a four- room tenement house, number 308 Hunter street, and being in land lot number forty five (45), in the fourteenth district of said county; sold as the property of Mathew A. and Minnie E. Beitter, minors for settlement with foreign guardian. Terms, cash.
LOUIS SCHELPERT, Guardian.
July 7,14,21,28, Aug4

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—Atlanta City bonds.
Georgia state 6s, 1889.
Georgia railroad 6s, 1910, 1922.
Georgia state 7s, 1886.
C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economise and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5.
L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

JAMES' BANK.
Established 1860.

DOES AN EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS of all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received. Allows interest on time deposits. City collections made free. Open 8 to 4.
1y JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN
BONDS & STOCKS,
Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE—State City and R. R. Bonds.
Will collect dividends on Railroad and other Stocks free of charge for anybody.
WANTED—All kinds of first-class Securities.

The Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company

Have recently added all of the necessary machinery and are now making a specialty of mausoleums, monuments, tombs, coping and all descriptions of cemetery work. Work guaranteed, equal to any procured elsewhere, and at prices which will prove satisfactory to purchasers. Parties contemplating erecting monuments are requested to confer with us and we will submit designs from which they can select one approximating in cost the amount they wish to expend. We confidently refer to the Kimball House Co., Constitution Publishing Co., O. E. Fuller, H. G. Kuhrt, or to other contracts executed by us as an evidence of the skill of our workmen.

BUILDING AND BRIDGE STONES.
MAUSALEUMS, MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, ETC., PAVING
AND CURBING STONES.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR
LARGE CONTRACTS.
Estimates promptly made from plans and specifications. Address
J. A. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT,
ATLANTA, GA.
I. F. HUMMEL, Agent, Stone Mountain.

Manhood Restored
REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

FRUIT JARS, CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

I HAVE REOPENED THE BUSINESS AT THE old stand, No. 16 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., and am prepared to offer
GREAT BARGAINS
To buyers of the above stated articles. The goods must be sold, and cash buyers will be satisfied with the prices. MRS. MARY SELTZER,
Administrator Estate H. Seltzer, Deceased.
july26 dim

CONSUMPTION!
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

VALUABLE CENTER CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the next 30 days for the purchase of the property belonging to the city known as the Hook and Ladder Company building, situated on Broad street near the Broad street bridge, this lot is situated in the very heart of the city, and has on it a three-story brick building. Terms of sale, half cash, balance in six months with 8 per cent. interest from date of sale. The right to reject any and all bids reserved.
W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,
Chairman Com. Pub. Bldgs and Grounds.
H. C. STOKDELL,
Chairman Board of Fire Masters.
Atlanta, July 8, 1885. july9—1m

PETER LYNCH
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff,
HARDWARE, GLASS & CROCKERY-WARE
BOOTS, SHOES,
Harness, Upper, Sole and Lace Leather,
—ALSO—
PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, GUNS,
And Ammunition.
FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS.
Just now receiving a fully supply of
TURNIP SEED, Grown This Season.
Mellville and Mason's
IMPROVED FRUIT JARS
Quarts and Half Gallons.
Terms Cash. PETER LYNCH,
96 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
—OF—
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS,
(Held in Atlanta, May 13—17, 1885, and)
The Year Book for 1885,
Is about to be issued in a pamphlet of 300 pages.
The valuable addresses and discussions of this gathering are given, together with interesting reports regarding the Associations in all lands.
It will be mailed, post paid, to any address on the receipt of 50 cents. Address
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Young Men's Christian Associations,
23d St. and 4th Ave, New York.

WOOD CARPET & SOLID PARQUET FLOORS
3-8 and 7-8 inch
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Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be executed at once, and in a manner that will please you.



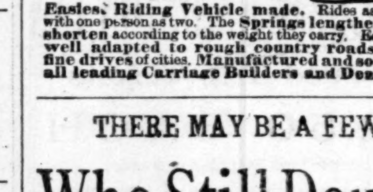
Mrs. Mary B. Welch, Teacher of Domestic Economy at the Iowa State Agricultural College, says:

"I can unhesitating commend the Charter Oak Range, with the wonderful wire gauze oven door, made by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, and invented by Mr. Giles F. Filley, as the best cooking apparatus within my knowledge, and one that will not fail in any respect to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may use it."



O. A. SMITH
MANUFACTURER OF
Sulphuric Acid
66 Deg, Oil Vitriol,
AND OTHER CHEMICALS,
Office, 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga
—ALSO—
DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.
Manufacturer of
Roofing and Paving Materials,
Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts.
PERFECTION BRAND OF
READY ROOFING.
Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,
ROOF COATINGS, VARNISH, Etc.
No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES.
OVER 400,000 IN USE.



Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

THERE MAY BE A FEW
Who Still Doubt

If so they will find in our office many such letters as the following, but none that are entitled to more consideration:
With my experience I pronounce

Brewer's Lung Restorer

the best lung remedy made. Four of my brothers and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about and my friends gave up all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of

Brewer's Lung Restorer

and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and am as stout now as I ever was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs any more than they never had been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house During the winter I give it to my little children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds, or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very truly,
G. E. HUGELY,
Barnesville, Georgia.

Brewer's Lung Restorer contains no opiates in any form.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR!
MACON GEORGIA.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 40 HORSE POWER, can be worked up to 50 horse power. Built by Noble Brothers. Engine, boiler and appertenances in good order. It can be seen in the mill of Isaac Branch at Adairsville, Ga., on the W. & A. R. R. For terms, price, etc., apply to NOBLE BROTHERS, Anniston, Ala., or to H. D. Capers, attorney-at-law, Adairsville, Ga. 2w.

S. DAVIS, JR. & CO'S CINCINNATI
Diamond Hams.

FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS THIS BRAND HAS given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of its curing. Sold by leading Grocers from, from whom obtain circulars "How to Cook the Diamond Ham." july18—dim

LOANS.
THE GEORGIA LOAN AND TRUST CO.
Any amount of money to lend on real estate in Atlanta, or Fulton, or DeKalb counties.
S. BARNETT, Atty.,
sa mo we 15½ South Broad.

$100,000 TO LEND
ON CITY, TOWN AND FARM PROPERTIES AT low rates of interest. For particulars address
COLLEY, SIMS & SHUBRICK,
Washington, Ga., or
E. T. SHUBRICK,
aug1—1m Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.



The Best Alterative and Tonic
IN THE WORDD!
NATURE'S GREAT SPECIFIC
FOR EVERY FORM OF
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES!
Female Complaints, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Syphilis, Blood poisoning from whatever cause, and Malarial Poison.
For Complete Essay on Blood, Skin, Nerve and Muscular Diseases, write to
MACON MEDICINE CO.,
Sole Proprietors, MACON, GA.
Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits—Small size, 25c; large size, $1. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. Liquid form—Small size, $1; large size, $1.75.
d and wky

Fulton Sherriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in August next, within the legal hours of sale the following property to-wit:

One house and lot on Mangum street, as the property of W. R. Benson, said property being No. 159 Mangum street, fronting Mangum street 48 feet, and running back east 185 feet, and adjoining property of Mr. Rosenfeld, on Mangum street, in the city of Atlanta. Levied on as the property of W. R. Benson to satisfy a justice court fi. fa., from the 1,026 district, G. M., Fulton county, Ga., in favor of Jas. S. McLendon vs. W. R. Benson.

Also at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land in the first ward, city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 77, and being on the corner of West Peters street and an alley, adjoining the property of John Thomas, agent, on the west and alley on the east, and known as No. 7, according to the city numbering; said lot containing ⅛ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Edward W. Holland to satisfy a fi. fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Aaron Haas vs. W. S. Withers, E. Holland, Withers & Holland and Edward W. Holland.

Also at the same time and place, part of land lot number 7, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on what is known as Bryants road at the corner of Little's land, running west to a rock corner on Bryant's line, thence south to Bryant's road to commencing point at Little's corner, containing five acres more or less. Leved on as the property of defendants, to satisfy a justice court fi. fa. from the 1026 district G. M. Fulton county Georgia, in favor of James Hill vs. Green Boyd and Joanna Boyd.

Also at the same time and place, the lands and tenements of H. C. Cloud, as follows, towit: A certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, being all the south half of land lot No. 138, not previously deeded by A. K. Seago to other parties, and being all of said land lot conveyed to Hoyt & Venable by U. S. Marshal O. P. Fitzsimmons, at the bankrupt sale of A. K. Seago, on the 7th day of May, 1878, and being not less than 71¼ acres. Levied on as the property of H. C. Cloud, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of M. O. Bowdoin, administrator of A. Huson, deceased, vs. H. C. Cloud.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land and the improvements thereon, situated lying and being in the county of Fulton, 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county—bounded on the north by Georgia railroad, on the south and west by Mrs. Porter, and on the east by Candler—containing one acre more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Sarah E. Harwell to satisfy a fi fa issued from the 1348 district, Georgia Militia, Fulton county, in favor of H. A. Boynton vs. Mrs. Sarah E. Harwell.
L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of said county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, on the premises (after due notice given at the court house door) during the legal hours of sale, the following property to wit: A lot with the improvements thereon in land lot 76 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, fronting 108½ feet, more or less, on Capitol Avenue and running back same width along the south side of Clarke street 212 feet, more or less, being on the southern corner of Capitol Avenue and Clarke street in the city of Atlanta. Sold as the property of T. Y. Hudson, deceased, to pay debts and for distribution. Terms, half cash, one fourth in six and one-fouth in twelve months, per cent. interest. Sold at risk of former purchaser.
C. H. STRONG,
July 7, 15, 22, 29. Administrator.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS ISsued out of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of Butler, Clapp & Co. against Huntington & Wright will be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, at public outcry at the courthouse, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, as the property of said defendant, the following described property, to wit: A lot in Buchanan, Haralson county, Georgia, on which is located a wooden storehouse and warehouse, used and occupied May, 1882, by C. Monroe, and previously occupied as a storehouse and warehouse by T. H. Riddlesperger & Co. situated on Main street. Also, the lot of ground in Buchanan, Haralson county, Georgia, on which is situated the one-story dwelling house, occupied May, 1882, by T. H. Riddlesperger.

The above property levied on as the property of the defendants, Alva C. Huntington and Newton M. Wright.

Said property was levied on as the property of the defendants to satisfy said fi fa by J. E. Bryant, former U. S. marshal, and the same will be sold under said levy and fi fa, as before stated.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga, July 3d, 1885.
JOHN W. NELMS,
mon U. S. Marshal.

SCHEDULE

Showing the arrival and departure of all passenger trains to and from Atlanta, in effect May 25, 1885, subject to change, city time.

LEAVE.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE.
	RICHMOND & DAN. AIRLINE	
7 40 a m	Day Express, through	10 30 p m
5 00 p m	Night Express, through	12 40 n'n
4 30 p m	Gainesville Accommodation	8 20 a m
	WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.	
1 30 p m	"The Limited" Through	3 15 p m
8 00 a m	Day Express, Through	8 07 p m
10 35 p m	Night Express, Through	3 40 a m
8 45 p m	Rome Accommodation	11 15 a m
5 30 p m	Marietta Accommodation	8 10 a m
5 00 p m	Kennesaw Express, Through	3 15 p m
	E. TEN., VA. & GA. R. R. —NORTH—	
11 25 a m	Day Express, Through	10 55 a m
11 00 p m	Night Express, Through	10 45 p m
	—SOUTH—	
6 00 a m	Day Express, Through	5 45 a m
5 00 p m	Night Express, Through	4 45 p m
	CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
8 55 a m	Day Passenger, Through	7 25 a m
8 10 p m	Night Passenger, Through	12 25 n'n
3 40 p m	Day Express, Through	9 50 p m
4 55 p m	Barnesville Accommodation	7 50 a m
	GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
8 40 p m	Fast Line, Through	1 00 p m
8 00 a m	Day Passenger, Through	5 45 p m
8 20 p m	Night Passenger, Through	6 45 a m
5 30 p m	Covington Accommodation	8 00 a m
1 20 p m	Clarkston Accommodation	3 55 p m
9 35 a m	Decatur Accommodation	10 50 a m
	ATLANTA & WEST P'T R R.	
1 20 p m	New Orleans Ex'p. Through	3 35 p m
10 40 p m	Night Passenger, Through	3 00 p m
	GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.	
11 05 p m	Fast Express, Through	4 40 p m
10 40 p m	Night Express, Through	7 10 a m
8 00 a m	Day Express	7 30 p m

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., July 1st, 1885.

On and after July 1st, 1885, trains on this road will run as follows:
Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	4:30 p m	7:50 a m
Arrive at Lula	8:00 p m	10:50 a m
Arrive at Atlanta, city time	10:00 p m	12:40 p m
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		1:45 p m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m
Arrive at Athens, city time	12:35 p m
Arrive at Atlanta, city time	10:00 p m

		No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, city time	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Leave Selma, city time	10:10 a m	9:50 p m
Arrive at Athens, city time	12:35 p m	9:35 p m

Tallulah Falls Accommodation on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Lv Tal Falls......6:45 p m	Lv Cornelia......9:21 p m
Ar Cornelia......7:55 p m	Ar Tal Falls......10:30 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west
H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE
—VIA—
MONTGOMERY.

Two hours and 40 minutes quickest route to New Orleans. Twelve to 24 hours quickest line thereby to all points in Texas.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS
—BETWEEN—
Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change.

ATLANTA AND SELMA
SHORT LINE,
—VIA—
MONTGOMERY
Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 18 hours to Meridian. Through time table in effect July 5, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta	1 20 pm	10 40 pm
Ar Fairburn	2 02 pm	11 25 pm
" Palmetto	2 18 pm	11 38 pm
" Newnan	2 39 pm	12 06 am
" Grantville	3 04 pm	12 33 am
" Hogansville	3 17 pm	12 48 am
" LaGrange	3 41 pm	1 19 am
" West Point	4 08 pm	1 52 am
" Opelika	4 50 pm	2 41 am
Ar. Columbus, Ga	7 18 pm	12 14 m
Lv Columbus	8 00 am	12 40 pm
" Montgom'y	6 55 pm	5 00 am
Ar. Pensacola	5 30 am	2 10 pm
" Mobile	2 40 am	2 00 pm
" N Orleans	7 45 am	7 39 pm
Lv. Atlanta	1 20 pm	10 40 pm
Ar. West Point	4 08 pm	1 52 am
" Montgomery	6 55 pm	5 09 am
" Selma	9 05 pm	10 15 am
" Meridian	1 42 am	
" Jackson	7 50 am	
" Vicksburg	10 20 am	
" Monroe	4 55 pm	
" Shreveport	9 30 pm	

NORTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. N Orleans	8 20 pm	8 00 am
" Mobile	1 15 am	1 35 am
" Montgom'y	9 35 am	8 30 pm
" Opelika	11 49 am	10 57 pm
Ar. Columbus	12 14 m	7 18 pm
Lv. Columbus	8 00 am	12 40 m
" West Point	12 35 m	11 47 pm
" LaGrange	1 04 pm	12 22n'gt
" Hogansville	1 30 pm	12 50 am
" Grantville	1 43 pm	1 04 am
" Newnan	2 09 pm	1 33 am
" Palmetto	2 42 pm	2 02 am
" Fairburn	2 52 pm	2 15 am
Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm	3 00 am
Lv. Shreveport	6 30 am	....
" Monroe	11 15 am	....
" Vicksburg	7 00 pm	....
" Jackson	9 30 pm	....
" Meridian	2 40 am	....
" Selma	7 30 am	4 00 pm
" Montgomery	9 35 am	8 30 pm
" West Point	1 04 pm	12 22n'gt
" Atlanta	3 30 pm	3 00 am

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, solid train Atlanta to Selma. Palace day coach Atlanta to Meridian without change. Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to Selma, connecting at Montgomery with Pullman parlor cars for New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Solid train Selma to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Atlanta.

No. 53, Pullman parlor cars New Orleans to Montgomery. Pullman palace sleeper Selma and Montgomery to Atlanta.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CECIL GABBETT, Gen. Manager, Montgomery. Alabama

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11th, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Lv. Atlanta D No 52	6:30 a m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	11:35 a m
" Carrolton D E S	5:50 p m
" Macon D	10:00 a m
" Augusta D No. 17	4:15 p m
" Savannah D	4:45 p m
" Jacksonville	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 21	12:35 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 27	5:23 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 25	7:15 p m
" Albany D No 25	3:29 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:54 p m
" Columbus D No. 5	2:47 p m
" Montgomery D No. 1	6:30 p m
Lv. Atlanta D No 2	3:40 p m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	7:15 p m
" Carrollton	
" Macon	7:30 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah	
" Jacksonville D	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 23	9:50 p m
" Fort Gaines	
" Blakeley	
" Albany D No 3	11:55 p m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
Lv. Atlanta D No 54	7:40 p m
Ar. Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
" Macon	11:13 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah D	6:30 a m
" Jacksonville D	12 noon
" Perry D E S No 21	11:55 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 27	5:23 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 25	7:25 p m
" Albany D No 25	3:27 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:54 p m
" Columbus D No 5	2:47 p m
" Montgomery D No 1	8:00 p m

Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta to Savannah; through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Wrightsville, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga., take train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & W Ry for southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Trains 52 and 54 connect at Savannah with S F & W R'y for all Florida points.

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	7:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	....
" Savannah D No 51	9:40 a m
" Albany D No 26	12:25 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 28	8:30 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 30	10:30 a m
" Perry D E S No 22	3:40 p m
" Eufaula D No 2	11:20 a m
" Columbus D No 6	1:20 p m
" Montgomery D No 2	8:05 a m
" Augusta D No 18	10:30 a m
" Macon D No 51	6:20 p m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton D	5:00 a m
Ar. Atlanta D	10:10 p m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	8:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	....
" Savannah D No 13	8:45 p m
" Albany	
" Blakeley	
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry	
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Augusta	
" Macon D No 58	3:57 a m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 53	7:30 a m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	....
" Jacksonville via Albana D	7:30 p m
" Savannah	
" Albany D	4:10 a m
" Blakely	
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry D E S No 24	6:00 a m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Augusta	
" Macon D No 1	8:40 a m
" Thomaston D E S No 34	8:30 a m
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 1	12:40 p m

Sleeping cars on No 53, Savannah to Macon and Atlanta to Augusta, connection at Atlanta with all diverging roads for eastern and western points and local station. Through sleeping and sitting cars on train leaving Jacksonville at 7:20 p m., via Waycross, Albany and Macon. D—Dailey. D E S—Daily Except Sunday. Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union depot thirty minutes prior to leaving of all trains.

WM. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't, Savannah, Ga.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
W. T. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A. Savannah, Ga.
R. SCHMIDT, Atlanta, Ga.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
Richmond and Danville RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route
—WITH—
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS
AND THROUGH
SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE
BETWEEN THE
SOUTH AND NORTH
72 MILES SHORTER
—AND—
8 HOURS QUICKER
Than any other route
To Washington and the East.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in effect, April 5th, 1885.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Lula	10 55 a m	8 33 p m
" Seneca	12 51 p m	10 56 p m
" Greenville	2 23 p m	12 27 a m
" Charlotte	6 10 p m	4 45 a m
" Salisbury	7 47 p m	6 37 a m
" Greensboro	9 18 p m	8 30 a m
" Danville	11 07 p m	10 32 a m
" Lynchburg	1 50 a m	1 45 p m
" Charlottsville	3 55 a m	4 25 p m
" Washington	8 00 a m	9 25 p m
" Baltimore	9 35 a m	11 30 p m
" Philadelphia	12 45 p m	3 00 a m
" New York	3 40 p m	6 30 a m
" Boston	6 25 a m	8 30 p m
Leave Danville	12 05 a m	10 55 a m
Arrive Burkville	3 57 a m	2 06 p m
" Richmond	7 00 a m	4 20 p m
" Norfolk	12 noon	12 noon

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Atlanta city time	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville	8 40 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Gainesville city time	6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 20 a m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT
ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Berths secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car New Orleans to Washington and Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.	M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
C. W. CHEARS, Ast. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.	C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

KENNESAW ROUTE.
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, July 12, 1885.

NORTHBOUND.
NO. 8 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta......7 51 a m
Arrive Dalton......11 40 a m
" Chattanooga......1 00 p m
Stops at all important stations.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta......1 30 p m
Arrive Dalton......5 20 p m
" Chattanooga......6 50 p m
NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta......4 45 p m
Arrive Rome......7 53 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.
NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta......5 40 p m
Arrives Marietta......6 35 p m
Stops at all way stations, and by signals.
NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta......10 45 p m
Arrives Chattanooga......4 15 a m
NO. 19. KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta......3 40 p m
Arrives Dalton......7 20 p m
Arrives Chattanooga......9 03 p m
Stop at all important stations when signalled.
THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Jacksonville to Chattanooga, without change.
No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.
No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.
NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga......9 20 a m
Leave Dalton......11 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta......3 15 p m
Stops at all important way stations
NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga......2 20 p m
Arrive Atlanta......7 35 p m
NO 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga......1 10 a m
Arrive Atlanta......6 10 a m
Stops at all important way stations.
NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome......7 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta......10 10 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.
NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Marietta......7 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta......8 00 a m
THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Chattanooga to Jacksonville, without change and Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta without change.
No. 12 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta.
No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
E A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC R'Y CO.
GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Birmingham, Ala., July 19, 1885.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT, July 19, 1885

WESTWARD.

No. 54, Mail and Express.	Leaves Atlanta 8 00 a m, daily, Stops at all Stations, Arrives at Birmingham 6 20 p m.
No. 50, Fast Line New Orleans, Vicksburg and Shreveport.	Leaves Atlanta daily 1 05 p m, Stops only at Austell and Anniston, Arrives at Birmingham 6 40 p m.
No. 52 Night Express.	Leaves Atlanta 10 30 p m, daily, Stops at all stations. Arrives at Birmingham 8 15 a m.

EASTWARD.

No. 55 Mail and Express.	Leaves Birmingham 8 00 a m daily. Stops at all Stations, Arrives at Atlanta 8 00 p m.
No. 51 FAST LINE, Atlanta, New York and All Points East	Leaves Birmingham 11 00 a m, daily Stops only at Anniston and Austell, Arrives at Atlanta 4 30 p m.
No. 53 Night Express	Leaves Birmingham 7 15 p m, daily, Stops at all Stations. Arrives at Atlanta 7 10 a m.

Mann Boudoir Sleeping and Dining Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans via The Georgia Pacific Railway and Queen and Crescent on Trains 50 and 51.

Trains 51 and 53 connect at Atlanta with E T, V and G R R, C R R of Ga, and Ga R R for points in Georgia and Florida, and with PIEDMONT AIR LINE for points in the Carolinas, Virginia and the North and East.

The Fastest Line to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Pullman Cars Atlanta to New York without change.

Trains 50 and 52 leave Atlanta on arrival of New York trains via PIEDMONT AIR-LINE and make the Fastest Time via New Orleans and Shreveport to all points in Texas.

All trains arrive at, and depart from the Union Depot, Atlanta, and from Georgia Pacific Depot, (20th street and Powell avenue) Birmingham, Ala.
I. Y. SAGE, Gen'l L. S. BROWN, G. P. and T. Agent.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Ge[orgia]
RAILROAD.
DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LI[NE]
Chattanooga to Atlanta Atlanta to
Rome to Atlanta.
ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.
—AND—
THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTE[S]
Chattanooga and the West.
To Florida and the Sou[th]
Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chat[tanooga]
BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH
with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railw[ay] Memphis and Charleston Railroad division[s] ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Ca[rs]
BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORI[DA]
The year round without change and witho[ut] Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING
THROUGH PASSENGER COA[CHES]
Between Chattanooga and Jacksonvil[le]
Without change and without extra fa[re]
The only line running Pullman Bu[ffet] double daily between Savannah and Ne[w] via Atlanta without change.
Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on Central Standard time, by which all trains [run]) in effect July 19th, 1885.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast mail No. 13.
Leave Chattanooga	9 45 pm	10 35 am
" Ooltewah	10 20 pm	11 13 am
" Cohutta	10 50 pm	11 45 am
Arrive/Leave Dalton	11 18 pm	12 13 pm
Arrive East Rome	12 40 am	1 35 pm
Leave East Rome	12 45 am	1 40 pm
" Rockmart	1 35 am	2 44 pm
" Dallas	2 25 am	3 27 pm
Arrive Atlanta	3 50 am	4 40 pm
Leave Atlanta	4 00 am	5 00 pm
" McDonough	5 13 am	6 12 pm
" Jackson	5 50 am	6 50 pm
Leave Indian Spring	6 01 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Macon	7 20 am	8 30 pm
Leave	8 30 am	8 50 pm
" Cochran	10 52 am	10 37 pm
" Eastman	12 10 pm	11 25 pm
Arrive Jesup	5 09 pm	3 30 am
Leave		4 00 am
" Sterling		6 47 am
Arrive Brunswick		8 00 am
" Jacksonville		8 55 am
" Savannah	8 25 pm	6 20 am

SOUTHWARD

STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast Mail No. 13.
Leave Cleveland	8 55 pm	9 15 am
" Cohutta	10 50 pm	11 45 am
" Dalton	11 18 pm	12 13 pm
Arrive East Rome	12 40 am	1 35 pm
Leave East Rome	12 45 am	1 40 pm
" Rockmart	1 38 am	2 44 pm
" Dallas	2 25 am	3 27 pm
Arrive Atlanta	3 50 am	4 40 pm

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 12.	Fast Mail No. 14.
Leave Savannah	7 01 am	9 00 pm
" Jacksonville		7 29 pm
" Brunswick		8 00 pm
" Sterling		9 15 pm
Arrive Jesup		12 30 am
Leave Jesup	9 00 am	1 10 am
" Eastman	2 35 pm	5 11 am
" Cochran	3 30 pm	5 58 am
Arrive Macon	5 35 pm	7 40 am
Leave	6 30 pm	8 00 am
" Indian Sp'gs	8 08 pm	9 25 am
Leave Jackson	8 23 pm	9 35 am
" McDonough	10 15 pm	10 14 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 30 pm	11 25 am
Leave	10 30 pm	11 45 am
" Dallas	11 57 am	1 03 pm
" Rockmart	12 44 am	1 50 pm
Arrive East Rome	1 55 am	2 50 pm
Leave East Rome	2 00 am	2 55 pm
Arrive Dalton	3 28 am	4 18 pm
Leave Dalton	3 28 am	4 28 pm
" Cohutta	3 50 am	4 55 pm
" Ooltewah	4 15 am	5 25 pm
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 am	6 05 pm

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 12.	Fast Mail No. 14.
Leave Atlanta	10 30 pm	11 45 am
" Dallas	11 57 pm	1 03 pm
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CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at [Chatta]nooga with Memphis and Charleston Divi[sion] T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

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THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 13 and 14 have Pullman palace [sleep]ing cars between Jacksonville, Jesup, Macon, Atlanta for Chattanooga and Cincinnati, through day coaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Nos. 11 and 12 connect at C[hatta]nooga with Pullman cars for Philadelphia solid train for Lynchburg.

Nos. 13 and 14 connect at Chattanooga [with] Pullman cars between Chattanooga and New [York] and solid trains between Chattanooga and Lynchburg.

Nos. 13 and 14 carry through first class [coaches] between Atlanta and Little Rock via Mem[phis] and Charleston railroad. Nos. 11, 12, 13 and [14] have Pullman Buffet cars and through co[aches] between Atlanta and Savannah.

All trains run daily
Trains to and from Hawkinsville conn[ect at] Cochran daily, except Sunday.
J. W. FRY
Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta,
B. W. WRENN,
Gen'l Passenger A[gent]
J. J. GRIFFIN, G. P. A., Atlanta.

THE GEORGIA RAILRO[AD]
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPAN[Y]
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGE[R]
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 23d, 1[885]
Commencing Sunday, 24th proximo, the [follow]ing Passenger Schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.
L've Augusta......
L've Athens......
L've Gainesville......
Ar. Atlanta......

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.
Leave Atlanta......
Leave Gainesville......
Arrive Athens......
Arrive Augusta......

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO 2 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 1. WEST D[AILY]
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta
Ar. Gainesville	9 25pm	" Mill'g'v'e
Ar. Athens	5 20 pm	" Washin'n
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Athens
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	Ar. Gainesville
Ar. Macon	6 15 pm	Ar. Atlanta
" Augusta	3 35 pm	

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST D[AILY]
Lv. Atlanta	8 20 pm	Lv Augusta
Ar. Augusta	6 00 am	Ar. Atlanta

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've Covington
Decatur	6 26 pm	L've Decatur
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta

DECATUR TRAIN
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	Lv. Decatur
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

Lv. Atlanta	1 20 pm	Lv. Clarkston
Lv. Decatur	1 49 pm	Lv. Decatur
Ar. Clarkston	2 03 pm	Ar. Atlanta

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signal[led stop at] any regular schedule Flag Station.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive [passengers] to and from the following stations on[ly] town, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, son, Camak, Crawfordville, Point, Greensboro, Madison, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Mountain and Decatur. These trains [make] connection for all points East, South[east], Southwest, North and Northwest, and Through Sleepers between Atlanta and [Washing]ton.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive [passengers] to and from the following stations on[ly] town, Harlem, Dearing, Thomson, Crawfordville, Union Point, Madison Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, yers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and [Decatur].

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper. Connects at Augusta for all points [North and] Southeast.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE CONSTITUTION
[EV]ENTS FOR TODAY, AUGUST 3, 1885.
[LEGIS]LATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.
[CAPI]TAL CITY CLUB MEETS AT 8:30 P. M.
[COEUR] DE LION COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, MEETS AT 8 P. M.
[GENE]RAL COUNCIL MEETS AT 3 THIS EVENING.

THROUGH THE CITY.
[Side]walk Paragraphs Picked Up All Over Town.

[J]im Davis and Tom Hill, two suspects, were [in the] cells last night.

The general council will meet in regular [ses]sion this afternoon.

[A] party of ministers passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to Lake Chautauqua.

[Ja]ke McDowen, charged with larceny, was [arr]ested yesterday by Patrolmen Chapman [and] Smith.

[L]ou Harris, charged with the larceny of a [pai]r of shoes, was arrested last night by Pa[trol]man Penny.

[I]t is suggested that a paying investment [wou]ld be a belt railroad circling the central [por]tion of Atlanta.

[A]lf Jones, charged with the larceny of a lot [of] bed clothing, was arrested yesterday by [Mou]nted Officer Clark.

Patrolman Stroud last night ran in Alf [Sy]nes, who stole a coat from J. C. Moore on [De]catur street several days ago.

[D]avis, the negro who was so seriously knifed [a fe]w nights ago by Warren, was alive late [last] night, but will hardly live through today.

Watermelon agents who have been drum[min]g south Georgia for the melon trade, have [bee]n withdrawn from their field of operations.

The three negroes who were injured in the [Air] Line accident, at Suwanee, last Monday were brought to Atlanta, are doing very [well].

The traveling public is complaining of the [nuis]ance at the union passenger depot occa[sion]ed by a score of bootblacks gathering [abou]t a passenger, all of them wanting to carry [his] valise or grip-sack.

[An] effort will be made at an early day to [brea]k up the custom of closing barber shops [on S]unday. The disappointed visitor to the [close]d shops, abuses the barber, and the bar[ber] unloads on the council.

[Eve]ry Sunday afternoon a number of young [men], members of the Christian association, [asse]mble on the steps of the Forsyth street en[tran]ce of the federal building and spend a [half] hour singing hymns. When they con[clude] their exercises they adjourn to the hall [of] the association where they hold religious [serv]ices.

Yesterday morning Patrolmen Steerman [and] Reeves discovered an incipient blaze in [the] rear of the second story of the building on [the] northwest corner of Whitehall and Ala[bama] streets. The fire was consuming a pile [of o]ld clothing, and but for the opportune de[tect]ion and timely work, a serious conflagra[tion] would have ensued.

POISONED MILK.

[M]. T. Whitlock and Mr. Roberts are Made Very Sick.

[J]. G. Roberts, at one time city hall keeper, [and] M. T. Whitlock have just passed through [a te]rrible ordeal.

[Th]ey were both poisoned by drinking sweet [milk].

[M]r. Whitlock lives at 56 Gilmer street. [Amo]ng his possessions is a fine cow, whose [milk] is as rich as cream itself. On Fri[day] night the cow was milked [as us]ual and the milk put away. On Saturday [after]noon Mr. Roberts was at Mr. Whitlock's [and] the two gentlemen indulged in a glass of rich sweetmilk, the same that [ha]d been let down on Friday night. Some [two] or three hours after drinking the milk the [gent]lemen were both taken sick. They were [affec]ted alike. They suffered most intense [pain] in the stomach and vomited freely. [They] became weak and giddy-headed and [form]ed the belief among all who saw [them] that they were in a dying [cond]ition. Messengers were hurriedly sent for physicians. Dr. Howell responded and [at o]nce began doing what he could to relieve [the] two gentlemen. His task was not an easy [one], and it was late in the night before the [gent]lemen obtained relief. Then Dr. Howell [bega]n an inquiry which resulted in showing that the gentlemen had been poisoned [by] the milk, but what poisoned the milk [is no]t yet known.

[Yes]terday afternoon Mr. Whitlock was able [to be] out but Mr. Roberts was still quite sick [last] night.

A MISSING MAN.

[A Tr]aveler Named Haywood Leaves Annis[ton] on the Train that was Wrecked.

[A s]ensational rumor was prevalent in At[lanta] yesterday, but it wants satisfactory con[firma]tion.

[On]e week ago yesterday morning a mixed [train] on the Georgia Pacific road met with a [seriou]s accident near Muscadine. In that ac[cident] several men were more or less hurt, [and] the road's property was damaged to the [exten]t of several thousand dollars.

[Th]e rumor yesterday had its origin in that [accid]ent.

[On] Saturday last, one week ago yesterday, [a tr]aveling man named Haywood was in An[niston] en route to Atlanta. He stated to [one] of his acquaintances in Anniston Satur[day] afternoon that he would leave the city [that n]ight and come to Tallapoosa, where he [woul]d remain until Monday night, and then [resu]me his trip to Atlanta. The next day [(Sund]ay) Haywood was not in Anniston, and [those] who knew him in that place supposed [that] he had gone to Tallapoosa and dismissed [him] from their minds. On Wednesday, how[ever], some of his Anniston friends ascertained [that] Haywood had not reached Tallapoosa. [Imm]ediately the disastrous accident recurred [to] Haywood's friend and he began an inquiry. [The] inquiry resulted in convincing the gen[tlem]an that Haywood had left Anniston on [the] ill-fated train. It also failed to material[ize] the traveler after the train left Anniston. [He c]ould not be heard of at any station be[twee]n Anniston and Muscadine. He had [not] reached Tallapoosa, and his [frien]ds at once began to fear [that] he had been killed in the accident. This, [howe]ver, seemed impossible, as those present, [the] passengers and employes, reported no [death]. Then the missing man's friends be[gan] to ask one another whether or not he was [in the] creek which the trestle spanned. This [appe]ared impossible, because the creek was [not d]eep. Then it began to be said that he [had] unfortunately gotten under the freight [car] which went into the creek, but this seem[ed un]likely as the car has been taken out and [nothing] came to the surface.

[The] officials of the road were yesterday [quest]ioned concerning the rumor. One of them [said]:

["It] is the most absurd idea in the world. [If the] man left Anniston on that train he [must have] stopped before he got to Muscadine or [went] on through. The car that went into the [creek] has been taken out. Workmen have [been] there all the week. Had the body been [in the] creek it would have been found?"

[Pers]ons who were on the train are not in[clined] to believe that Haywood was one of [the pas]sengers. Just when the accident hap[pened] there were five men in one section [of the] car and eight in the other [section]. Each one of these thirteen has been [accoun]ted for since the accident, which makes [the r]umor almost groundless.

[In] the meantime, however, Haywood's [frien]ds are still uneasy about him.

Gone to Rest

[Yest]erday the funeral services over the re[mains] of the late Robert Ozburn were held at [Trin]ity church. Rev. Mr. Kendall, pastor of [Trin]ity, conducted the service. His death [was c]aused by the ravages of consumption, [from] which he suffered for nearly a year be[fore d]eath came to end his sufferings. The [decea]sed grew up in THE CONSTITUTION office, [and was] quite a favorite with every one. He [was a] young man of fine character and a con[sistent] member of the Methodist church.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Geo[rgia]

RAILROAD.

DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LI[NE]

Chattanooga to Atlanta

Rome to Atlanta. Atlanta to M[acon]

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

—AND—

THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTE[S]

Chattanooga and the West.

To Florida and the Sout[h]

Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chatta[nooga]

BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railwa[y] Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, [Nash]ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Ca[rs]

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

The year round without change and without [...] Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from [Union] Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING.

THROUGH PASSENGER COAC[HES]

Between Chattanooga and Jacksonvill[e]

Without change and without extra far[e]. The only line running Pullman Buffet [cars] double daily between Savannah and New [York] via Atlanta without change.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a[nd after...]) Central Standard time, by which all trains a[re run] in effect July 19th, 1885.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast mail No. 13.
Leave CHATTANOOGA	9 45 pm	10 35 am
" Ooltewah	10 20 pm	11 13 am
" Cohutta	10 50 pm	11 45 am
Arrive / Leave DALTON	11 18 pm	12 13 pm
Arrive East Rome	12 40 am	1 35 pm
Leave East Rome	12 45 am	1 40 pm
" Rockmart	1 35 am	2 44 pm
" Dallas	2 25 am	3 27 pm
Arrive Atlanta	3 50 am	4 40 pm
Leave Atlanta	4 00 am	5 00 pm
" McDonough	5 13 am	6 12 pm
" Jackson	5 50 am	6 50 pm
Leave Indian Spring	6 01 am	7 00 pm
Arrive / Leave MACON	7 20 am / 8 30 am	8 30 pm / 8 50 pm
" Cochran	10 52 am	10 37 pm
" Eastman	12 10 pm	11 25 pm
Arrive / Leave JESUP	5 00 pm	3 30 am / 4 00 am
" Sterling		6 47 am
Arrive BRUNSWICK		8 00 am
" Jacksonville		8 55 am
" Savannah	8 25 pm	6 20 am

SOUTHWARD

STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast Mail No. 13.
Leave CLEVELAND	8 55 pm	9 15 am
" Cohutta	10 50 pm	11 45 am
" Dalton	11 18 pm	12 13 pm
Arrive East Rome	12 40 am	1 35 pm
Leave East Rome	12 45 am	1 40 pm
" Rockmart	1 38 am	2 44 pm
" Dallas	2 25 am	3 27 pm
Arrive ATLANTA	3 50 am	4 40 pm

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STATIONS.	Express No. 12.	Fast Mail No. 14.
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" Brunswick		8 00 pm
" Sterling		9 15 pm
Arrive / Leave JESUP	9 00 am	12 30 am / 1 10 am
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" Cochran	3 30 pm	5 58 am
Arrive / Leave MACON	5 35 pm / 6 30 pm	7 40 am / 8 00 am
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Arrive East Rome	1 55 am	2 50 pm
Leave East Rome	2 00 am	2 55 pm
Arrive Dalton	3 23 am	4 18 pm
Leave Dalton	3 23 am	4 28 pm
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Leave Atlanta	10 30 pm	11 45 am
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Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at C[hatta]nooga with Memphis and Charleston Divi[sion], T. & G. R. R. and Cincinnati Southern R'y, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Cleve[land] with main line East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T. & Ga. R. R.

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All trains run daily

Trains to and from Hawkinsville conne[ct at] Cochran daily, except Sunday.

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Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, G[a.]

B. W. WRENN,

Gen'l Passenger A[gent]

J. J. GRIFFIN, G. P. A., Atlanta.

THE GEORGIA RAILROA[D]

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 23d, 1[885].

Commencing Sunday, 24th proximo, the fo[llow]ing Passenger Schedule will be operated: Trains run by 90th meridian time:

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NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

L've Augusta..........

L've Athens..........

L've Gainesville..........

Ar. Atlanta..........

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta..........

Leave Gainesville..........

Arrive Athens..........

Arrive Augusta..........

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO 2 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DA[ILY]	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	
Ar. Gainesville	9 25 pm	" Macon	
" Athens	5 20 pm	" Mill'g'v'e	
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COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

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J. W. GREEN, E. R. DO[RSEY,]

Gen'l [Manager.] Gen'l Pass. A[gent.]

THE CONSTITUTION

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[CAPI]TAL CITY CLUB MEETS AT 8:30 P. M.

[COEUR] DE LION COMMANDRY, NO. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, MEETS AT 8 P. M.

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[Sidewalk] Paragraphs Picked Up All Over Town.

[Jim] Davis and Tom Hill, two suspects, were [in the] cells last night.

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[...] McDowen, charged with larceny, was [arr]ested yesterday by Patrolmen Chapman [and] Smith.

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[An] effort will be made at an early day to [brea]k up the custom of closing barber shops [on Su]nday. The disappointed visitor to the [barber]shops, abuses the barber, and the bar[ber un]loads on the council.

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M. T. Whitlock and Mr. Roberts are Made Very Sick.

[...] G. Roberts, at one time city hall keeper, [and] M. T. Whitlock have just passed through [a te]rrible ordeal.

[The]y were both poisoned by drinking sweet [milk].

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[One] week ago yesterday morning a mixed [train] on the Georgia Pacific road met with a[n] accident near Muscadine. In that ac[cident] several men were more or less hurt, [and th]e road's property was damaged to the [extent] of several thousand dollars.

[The] rumor yesterday had its origin in that [accide]nt.

Saturday last, one week ago yesterday, [a trav]eling man named Haywood was in An[niston] en route to Atlanta. He stated to [some] of his acquaintances in Anniston Satur[day a]fternoon that he would leave the city [that n]ight and come to Tallapoosa, where he [would] remain until Monday night, and then [resum]e his trip to Atlanta. The next day [(Sund]ay) Haywood was not in Anniston, and [those] who knew him in that place supposed [that] he had gone to Tallapoosa and dismissed [him] from their minds. On Wednesday, how[ever], some of his Anniston friends ascertained [that] Haywood had not reached Tallapoosa. [Imm]ediately the disastrous accident recurred [to H]aywood's friend and he began an inquiry. [The] inquiry resulted in convincing the gen[tlemen] that Haywood had left Anniston on [the] ill fated train. It also failed to material[ize] the traveler after the train left Anniston. [He co]uld not be heard of at any station be[tween] Anniston and Muscadine. He had [not] reached Tallapoosa, and his [friend]s at once began to fear [that] he had been killed in the accident. This, [howe]ver, seemed impossible, as those present, [the] passengers and employes, reported no [deat]hs. Then the missing man's friends be[gan] to ask one another whether or not he was [in the] creek which the trestle spanned. This [was] impossible, because the creek was [too] deep. Then it began to be said that he [had] unfortunately gotten under the freight [car] which went into the creek, but this seem[ed un]likely as the car has been taken out and [nobo]dy came to the surface.

[The] officials of the road were yesterday [infor]med concerning the rumor. One of them [said:]

["It] is the most absurd idea in the world. [If that] man left Anniston on that train he [must have] stopped before he got to Muscadine or [gone] on through. The car that went into the [creek] has been taken out. Workmen have [been] there all the week. Had the body been [in the] creek it would have been found?"

[The p]ersons who were on the train are not in[clined] to believe that Haywood was one of [the p]assengers. Just when the accident hap[pened] there were five men in one section [of the] car and eight in the other [section]. Each one of these thirteen has been [accoun]ted for since the accident, which makes [the r]umor almost groundless.

[In] the meantime, however, Haywood's [friends] are still uneasy about him.

Gone to Rest

[Yest]erday the funeral services over the re[mains] of the late Robert Osburn were held at [...] church. Rev. Mr. Kendall, pastor of [the ch]urch, conducted the service. His death [was c]aused by the ravages of consumption, [from] which he suffered for nearly a year be[fore d]eath came to end his sufferings. The [decea]sed grew up in THE CONSTITUTION office, [and wa]s quite a favorite with every one. He [was a] young man of fine character and a con[sistent] member of the Methodist church.

WITH LAUDANUM.

WARREN WEATHERSBEE NEARLY ENDS HIS LIFE.

A Decatur Street Man Enters a Drug Store and Asks for Laudanum—He is Refused—He Tries Another Drug Store and Secures it—He Wanted to Make a Liniment.

Warren Weathersbee, who resides at 196 Decatur street, swallowed two ounces of laudanum yesterday about noon.

Only the hardest work by physicians saved Weatherbee's life.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Weatherbee left his home and went to Dr. Martin's drug store which is only a short distance east of his home. When Weathersbee entered the drug store Dr. Martin was busy compounding a prescription. Weathersbee waited patiently until the doctor had completed his work and then approaching him remarked:

"Doctor I want a little liquor, I am sick."

"You can't get it," replied the doctor. "I have no liquor."

"Well, then let me have a bottle of elixir," said Weathersbee.

"Aint got any," replied the doctor.

"But, doctor, I am sick and must have something," continued Weathersbee. "Please let me have a phial of laudanum, won't you?"

"I aint got any laudanum, and if I had I would not sell it to you," answered the doctor.

HE FAILS AGAIN.

During the early part of the conversation Weathersbee's action aroused Dr. Martin's suspicions and that was the reason he would not sell him the liquor, elixir or laudanum. Weatherbee left the drug store and returning to his home sat down. About half-past eleven he entered Collier & Puckett's drug store, No. 200 Decatur street. Dr. Puckett was in, and to him Weathersbee made an appeal.

"Doctor," said he, "I am suffering intensely with pains in my back and want some laudanum. I want to make a liniment."

"I have a good liniment which will do you good. Suppose you try a bottle," was the doctor's reply.

"No; I have a receipt which an old man gave me, and I know that it is good. It is laudanum, turpentine——. I have the other ingredients and I want to make it up."

Dr. Puckett's store is but two doors from Weathersbee's home. Weathersbee had always appeared a sane man to the Doctor, and without any hesitation the laudanum was handed over and paid for. After

SECURING THE LAUDANUM

Weathersbee returned to his home, and entering his room, drank it. His wife quickly ascertained what her husband had done, and rushing into the drug store, hurriedly and excitedly asked:

"Doctor, what was that you sold my husband just now?"

"Two ounces of laudnaum. Why?" asked the doctor as a cold chill began to creep up and down his back.

"Would it hurt him if he were to drink it?" asked the lady.

"Would kill him—why?"

"Then, my God, he is dead, for he drank it all?" said the lady as she rushed from the store and ran towards her home.

Nothing could have surprised Dr. Puckett more than this startling intelligence. He had sold the laudanum to a man whom he considered sober and discrete. But he had no time to give to a study of human nature then. He ran to a bottle and took out a large dose of ipicac. He then started a physician for Dr. Collier and hurried to Weathesrbee's house. There he found everything in confusion. The man was lying down waiting for the deadly drug to assert its power. His wife powerless to prevent the drug from

DOING ITS DEADLY WORK,

was walking the floor ringing her hands in agony. Dr. Puckett, however, lost no time in looking at this, but quickly forced a large dose of epicac down Weathersbee's throat. He then got him upon his feet and began exercising him. In a few minutes Dr. Collier responded to the call and Dr. Dan Howell, who was passing by, came in. About this time the emetic gave evidence of its usefulness and Weathersbee vomited freely. Then the physicians kept him going. He was then well under the influence of the laudanum and the greatest caution was necessary on the part of the physicians. The man was kept moving and antidotes were administered freely. He would sleep while walking, and the physicians found the case a stubborn one. They fought it hard, and about five o'clock were rewarded by seeing the drug's influence pass away. The patient, however, was not safe, and it was not until dark that they ceased to work with him.

HE DID NOT WANT TO DIE.

After Weathersbee had recovered enough to be sensible he stated most positively that he had no idea of killing himself. He said he was tired and restless, and took the laudanum to obtain sleep. He asserts that he drank only part of the phial, but the phial was empty when the physicians found it.

Weathersbee is a middle aged man. His wife runs a small store at 196 Decatur street, and it is there they live.

Dr. Puckett was in no way to blame for selling the laudanum, as he had always looked upon Weathersbee as a safe man.

PERSONAL.

JOHN C. MCDONALD, of Waycross, is visiting Atlanta.

DUDLEY DUBOSE and M. P. Reese, of Washington, are in the city.

S. F. BATES and H. H. Gilmer, of Savannah, are in Atlanta on a visit.

JAMES M. RUSSELL, of Columbus, is in the city with his many friends.

R. WINTON PATTERSON, of Macon, visited Atlanta yesterday.

W. P. BRIGGS, of Athens, is visiting Atlanta.

STEWART WOODSON is in Chicago.

J. G. OGLESBY is visiting Charleston.

J. H. EDDINS, a former resident of Atlanta, now living in New Orleans, is visiting his friends in the city. Mr. Eddins is connected with the Singer sewing machine office in New Orleans.

AT THE KIMBALL.—O W Barrow, Virginia; E A Acardi, Memphis; W H Ward, New York; A D Vandiver, Cartersville; F S Youmans, St Louis; T E Norris, Cole City, Ga; G E Paine, Washington, D C; J S Stewart, Covington; C G Klen, Chicago; George B White, Griffin, Ga; Charles J Shepard, Philadelphia; W P Briggs, Athens, Ga; W Steinheimer, Baltimore; J H Edwards, Cincinnati; W S Heise, Cincinnati; M H Tobias, Cincinnati; W A Brown, Washington, D C; E B Trentler, S C; J H Ellins, New Orleans, Louisiana; A Howell, H H Silman, Savannah; J I Dudley, Macon; C R Ashley, Valdosta, Ga.; B L Fillman, Gainesville, Fla.; J T Arcas, N Y; E F Bates, Savannah; Jas Fassion, Chicago; C R Shdge, Chicago; A K Rossignot, Habersham county; J C McDonald, Waycross, Ga; H A Ledbetter, Ledbetter, Ga; E Gresham, Baltimore; C P Bidwell, New York; Jno E Morris, Birmingham; T J Baldwin, Richmond, Va; T H Motley, Anniston, Ala; F M Crawford, Washington, D C; J W Covington, Dallas, Texas; W P Reese, Washington, Ga; D DuBose; Washington, Ga; E R R Hoyt, New York; H Goldman, Baltimore; A K Wilson, Nashville, V S Whitesides, Tenn; M M Smith, Douglasville, Ga; N G Barksdale, Washington, Ga; J H Carmichal, Sowden, Tenn.; M Nashbaum, J Attmayer, Macon; H McLeod, Savannah; Ben Spier, N Y; Joseph Walter, Balto; T S Brown and wife, Davisboro, Ga.; D C Bacon, Savannah; H Reschbaum, Baltotimore; W J Buose, Cartersville, Ga

Notice.

Mr. Clem R. Harris will be engaged in the local department of the Atlanta Home Insurance company after August 1st. He is authorized to solicit and effect insurance in Atlanta and vicinity.

1w JOEL HURT, Secretary.

Delightful Summer Resort.

The Hunt house, at Gainesville, Ga., under the enterprising management of Mr. J. H. Hunt, is a popular summer resort. Large, airy rooms, splendid water. Located near public square and street-car line. Reasonable rates. 1w

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred.

HAYGOOD ON HOLINESS,

He Preaches at Trinity a Notable Sermon.

Yesterday Mr. Atticus G. Haygood preached at Trinity church on "Holiness." The sermon was one of great power, and is pretty fully synopsized below.

The congregation sang for an opening hymn:

"Lord 'tis a pleasant thing to stand
In gardens planted by thy hand."

Dr. Haygood read a portion of the third chapter of John, in which is recounted the interview between Nicodemus and the Savior, in which Jesus said, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Much of the sermon was directed to the appropriateness of the metaphors and figures of speech used by Christ and his disciples, and the likening of regeneration to a second birth was the simplest, most forcible and the only way in which could be described that change which makes a man a child of God. The text was taken from the second Epistle of Peter, third chapter and last verse:

"But grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. To Him be glory both now and forever. Amen."

All great truths are simple and without mystery. If a theory be advanced that is hard to understand the presumption is it is not true. The great discoveries of science are all simple. A doctrine of religion that is so mysterious as to be difficult of comprehension may be set down as false. Is that not reasonable? It seems to me it must be so. The vast majority of people are incapable of

CLOSE AND PROTRACTED THINKING

on difficult subjects and the good God intended all men should understand religion.

"The common people heard him gladly," not simply because he loved them but because they understood him. What a sweet relief to them to hear the sermon on the mount after wearying themselves with the speaking of their scribes and elders. If it should be said of a preacher that the people did not hear him gladly because they could not understand him it would be a fatal criticism. The difficulties most people have in understanding religion arise from the inventions of men. An English bishop designing to do a very good thing brought out a Pilgrim's Progress with notes. He presented a copy to an humble cottager and soon after asked him how he was getting on with the book. The reply was "I understand the book very well; I think I will understand the notes after awhile. We should not make void the gospel with metaphysics. I shall not soon forget the pang that went

THROUGH MY HEART

when a lady said to me: "I believe that the average hearer does not really understand one-third of what the pulpit says."

How does our Lord Jesus Christ and how do the sacred writers present to us religious progress? It is uniformly as a growth. Birth is the greatest event of our natural life. Beside it death is dwarfed into insignificance. So the sacred writer makes spiritual birth the most stupendous event in the history of the human soul. Its entrance into the felicities of heaven does not compare with it in dignity. The most helpless of all young things is a baby, yet there is in it great possibilities. What would I think of a man who speaks lightly of a babe? I can't respect his humanity. What could I think of one who speaks lightly of a spiritual babe? I can't think well of his reverence for God's sacred works.

St. Paul says, "And he gave some apostles and some prophets and some pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the son of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." That is a statement of the development that begins with

OUR SPIRITUAL BIRTH,

takes us through our lifetime, and eternity cannot exhaust the possibilities it sets forth. No man ever reached in this world and no man ever will reach it in this world, or in the world to come, for it is the ideal of perfect excellence. It is the perfection of the infinite God and only a lunatic will claim to have it. Could you measure that height to which we must grow? It would be easier to determine the orbit of the sun's motion. Even Pilate said, "There is no fault in him and a close criticism of two thousand years has found no spot to weaken his character. I said too much just now when I said that, granting sincerity, only a madman would assert that he had attained to this ideal of excellence in Christ's likeness. A man might claim it who does not understand the force of words. A man may lower the ideal to the level of his own experience. Ignorance is capable of a good many things. It can degrade an ideal until it is satisfied with itself. I have known a few men, and they are not very comfortable people to get along with, who, with a

SMATTERING OF BOOK LEARNING

claimed for themselves not only learning, which is one thing, but culture, which is another thing. If they had known more and known it better it would have been impossible for them to claim either. If a man enters an athletic club with the notion that one who can lift ten pounds is a strong man, will, when he finds himself able to manage twenty pounds, conclude that he is a sort of Samson; but a child who has some true conception of the Hebrew giant will laugh at such claims.

If a thoughtful man were to understand that throughout the eternal years there was absolutely nothing more to know and nothing to learn and nothing to do, he might recoil with sickening horror, and say: "I want no such immortality!" What is our highest conception of religion? To keep out of hell? To be happy? Then God pity us! We will hardly keep out of hell and we certainly never will be truly happy. Our ideals determine our efforts and achievements? How important it is, therefore, that our ideal should be a true one. Jesus Christ is the type of our redeemed mankind. It is a very sad thing when a man goes to work on a high line with a poor ideal. But a sadder thing is when his work satisfies him. Beginning with a poor ideal achievement might quicken his capacity and enlarge it, but to be satisfied with your work is perilous.

A GREAT SCULPTOR

wept over a statue that his hand had created. His pupils asked: "Master, what does this mean?" Sorrowfully enough the old worker in marble said: "I shall never have another great thought, for hitherto my power of conception as to what a work of art ought to be was far beyond anything I could do. I see no fault in this statue and I know my power to think great thoughts is gone." He was right. It is a sad day when one of Christ's desciples can look upon his own work with self-congratulation. There are those who are born again without great noise and demonstration, and there are those who speak of them as still born Christians. Such things shock me. As if one must criticise God's work or pass deprecating criticisms upon the sincerity and earnestness of those who are seeking the blessings of heaven because they don't make as much fuss and say as many things as some others. I read that when God finished the work of creation, and the green fields and bright flowers appeared, He said it is very good, and when He looks upon the face of a babe in Christ who smiles at him more sweetly than a Hebrew babe smiled into

THE FACE OF PHAROAH'S DAUGHTER,

He says it is my child and it is very good. Can you conceive of a Christian who has no faith, no love, no hope, no patience? The little Christian of a day has faith within the range of its exercise. Patience as true as that of Job, within the range of its exercise, and so with hope and love. It increases day by day. God may have made Adam a grown man, but he never made any other man so. Jesus Christ himself came under every law of growth, mental and spiritual. St. Luke says he increased in wisdom, in stature and in favor with God. Mr. Haygood spoke at some length on the necessity for nourishing the newly born children of God with wholesome, spiritual food and their development through proper exercise. The Christlike traits are not developed in a day. It takes growth to develop the patience of Job.

He spoke of the old people who, done with the tasks and trials of life, as "ripening," and said God loves to give them time to get ripe in these sweet fields.

Dr. Haygood related one or two anecdotes of great beauty and pathos and said many elequent and interesting things that it is impossible to give in a short synopsis of the sermon.

First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Eddy, at the First Presbyterian church, preached upon "God ruling the

FLOODS OF MAN'S DEPRAVITY."

In the absence of the pastor, Dr. Barnett, Dr. Eddy preached at the morning service at the First Presbyterian church, the congregations uniting. The doctor divided his sermon into four parts, with a text for each part as follows: "The four winds of heaven strove upon the sea." Dan. 7:2; "The Lord sitteth upon the flood; yea, the Lord sitteth king orever." Psa. 29:10; "And in the fourth watch of the night, He came unto them walking upon the sea." Matt. 14:25; "And there was no more sea." Rev. 21:2. What impression does the sea make upon an imaginative rather than a scientific mind? How does it strike the poet? As soundless, mysterious, sublime as beautiful, terrible; beneficial, destructive, lovely, cruel. Now it is at rest as under gentle control; anon it is rebellious and violent, dashing high its angry waves, flinging defiant spray towards the heavens, as if disdaining the upper powers. In such a mood it seems a part of original chaos left over and not yet reduced to order. The sea meant to the prophets lawless commotion, disorderliness, trouble, especially in the human world. The unorganized masses of human beings that ever and anon rise in insurrection against law and social order are called "floods of ungodly men." David and John the Divine saw the human world in vision as a sea, out of which rose the great world empires like monstrous beasts. On the whole it is clear that the sea in prophetic symbolism represent the evil and lawless life of our fallen world, opposing itself to the divine order. Sinful men have run riot in all ages. There is not today a crowned head in Europe that is not guarded night and day against the assassin. Ah, the sea that was supposed to be fettered down is raging in its depths. The four winds are striving on the deep. The lawless elements of society are combining. In some countries their weapons are the dagger, the bullet and dynamite; in ours they fight with the ballot; they have learned their numerical strength, and with the press to aid them, set themselves against law and order; against the Sabbath; against every restraint imposed on intemperance and vice. They make their own laws; they make their own judges and jurors; they have given to most of our cities—Atlanta is a noble exception, thank God—drunken mayors, drunken aldermen, drunken justices, and a police in league with evil doers. They deride at religion and blaspheme God. They are anarchists and annihilists in everything but the name. That man who does not see that the spirit of lawlessness is abroad in all lands, is blind. Yes, the sea is breaking bounds; it is approaching spring tide. Look out for the next tidal wave. Look out, not for a political, but a social revolution, involving the destruction of property, culture, morality and religion. Look out for a world-wide reign of terror. "The Lord sitteth on the flood. The Lord sitteth king forever."

Evil is a fact, an awful fact, for it has characterized the human family ever since it has had a history. The tendency to transgression is universal. The world has always been a heaving ocean of depravity. I assert this as a fact. Whether the Bible is true or false, this is true—and we all know it.

I want consolation, and I can find it only in one faith: "The Lord reigneth." My friends we must retrace our steps, we must return to the substance if not to the formula of old doctrine of divine sovereignty. We have spent a generation in worshiping free agency and human ability. At last we begin to feel, do we not? the need of God. Be sure that "He treadeth on the waves of the sea." Remember that Christ is now walking on the sea of this world's evil. He walks in His mystical body, the church. And O, do not forget that you are members of that body. In you He tramples down evil. Oh, Christian, if thou dost not in Christ triumph over sin, thou art not a member of His body. Remember that in every temptation, overcome, in every rebuke to iniquity, in every duty performed in spite of difficulties thou art walking with Christ upon the sea. Behold Him, Jesus, coming to you in the night and the tempest. He brings consolation to the sorrowing, succor to the tempted, forgiveness to the penitent, a great calm to the tempest-tossed. I seem to see Him enter this assembly, hark! hear you not his voice, sweeter than angelic harpings. "Come unto Me and I will give you rest." Come, Oh, come to Him.

First Methodist Church.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered in this church yesterday, it being the first Sabbath in the month, and hence the comments of the pastor were short.

Rev. W. F. Glenn used the 26th verse of the 11th chapter of 1st Corinthians as a text: "For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death 'till he come." He said: I will devote most of the hour to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. It is difficult to say how much eloquence there is in the gospel of this sacrament, only a fully consecrated heart can realize, in all its fullness, all the eloquence there is in it. We can only feel the fullness of its power when we have a single heart. The apostle found that heresies existed in the church at Corinth, and abuses had sprung up that called for plain words and his words may have caused some persons to make trivial excuses for not coming to the Lord's table. Paul said: "For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body." A failure to examine the context causes many to deny themselves the pleasure of this blessed privilege. The apostle was rebuking the excess to which the Corinthians had carried the observance of the sacrament. They made it a feast—drank to drunkenness and ate to gluttony. But, if a person now uses all the means of grace it is impossible for him to eat unworthily. Christ came to avert evil—to stand between us and justice. He is our atonement and, as a lasting memorial, we are to partake of the elements in the name of our Master, and not only thus remember them, but proclaim a grand gospel to the world—the death of our risen Lord. A grand privilege! To remind the world of His atoning sacrifice. It is therefore a duty, without regard to church membership, even though you are a sinner, to stand forth and thus show forth His death. Mr. Watson says: All should be partakers that look for a remission of sin through Jesus Christ. The ritual of our church has the invitation for all that truly repent of their sins. You must not bring your sin to the table, but leaving that behind, with a determination to lead a new life, come and enjoy this high privilege and discharge a sacred duty.

The sacrament was then administered to several hundred communicants according to the ritual of the church.

Statistical Report of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. for July.

Number of visitors and readers	468
Number of lady visitors	21
Number of visitors registering	257
Number of calls by secretary upon officials	52
Number of calls by secretary upon employes	194
Number of calls by secretary upon families	12
Number of calls by secretary upon sick and injured	6
Number of young men counseled with	7
Number of letters received	29
Number of letters written	37
Number of letters written by men, stationery free	34
Number of papers received and filed	176
Number of papers distributed	160
Number of volumes added to the library	31
Number of baths free to members	54
Number of members received	21
Number of visits of secretary to engines, shops, etc	77
3 services of song, attendance	56
4 Gospel meetings, attendance	189
7 railway cottage meetings, attendance	217
2 committee meetings, attendance	11
1 meeting of the department, attendance	63

The thanks of the association are due to Colonel R. A. Anderson, superintendent, and J. M. Brown, general passenger agent, of the Western and Atlantic railroad for special contributions to the work. The membership secured during the month include fifteen departments of railway service. They include representatives, of Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches. Five lines of railroad are represented in the twenty-one members added; seven railway cottage meetings led by six different leaders representing three different railroads.

The work is progressing nicely and interest remains unabated.

The following are the names of new members in July: T. G Gresham, A. W. Snodgrass, J. R. Dickey, E. P. Black, Colonel R. A. Anderson, J. M. Brown, J. W. Varnell, G. M. Patterson F. T. Gibson, W. H. Burton, P. L. Tuggle, W. A. Foster, James Murphy W. J. Stokes, W. N. Johnson, E. L. LeFontaine, W. J. Johnson, E K Gwinnett, T. C. Armistead, J. C. Burnett, W. J. Mason.

Would You Avoid

the rocks and quicksands which have proved the ruin of a great multitude setting out on the voyage of life? If so, lose no time in procuring the "Science of Life."

Ticket suggested for nomination on August 13th, for officers of the chamber of commerce for the ensuing year:

President,
CAPTAIN R. J. LOWRY.
Vice Presidents,
J. G. OGLESBY,
Dr. R. D. SPALDING,
H. BOYLSTON.
Directors,
J. W. ENGLISH,
JULIUS DREYFUS,
E. P. CHAMBERLIN,
H. A. FULLER,
W. T. SIMS.
Treasurer,
STEWART F. WOODSON. til d

Round Trip Tickets Only

$24.00

Atlanta to New York via the Piedmont Air-Line, and they may be cheaper, but this will do for a starter. These tickets read via Washington and Baltimore, over the quickest and best route to the east. Call at office, 13 Kimball house.

Professor Mallett's Singing

Class meets tonight at Tallulah hall at 8 o'clock sharp. This affords an excellent opportunity for those who desire to learn to read music readily. The class already numbers between thirty and forty, and still there is an opportunity for others to join.

O. I. C.

(Old Indian Cure.)

Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fail, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, Feagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."

Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar ailments."

It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scrofula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. $1.50 per large bottle.

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Any size Timber or any quantity my yard, 64 Elliott, at W. J. Willingham's.

Only one fare for the round trip,

$24.00,

Atlanta to New York, via the Piedmont Air-Line Tickets on sale from 3d to 6th, inclusive, good to return until August 11th. Trains leave at 7:40 a m. and 5 p.m. with through sleeper. Only 31 hours transit. Call at 13 Kimball house.

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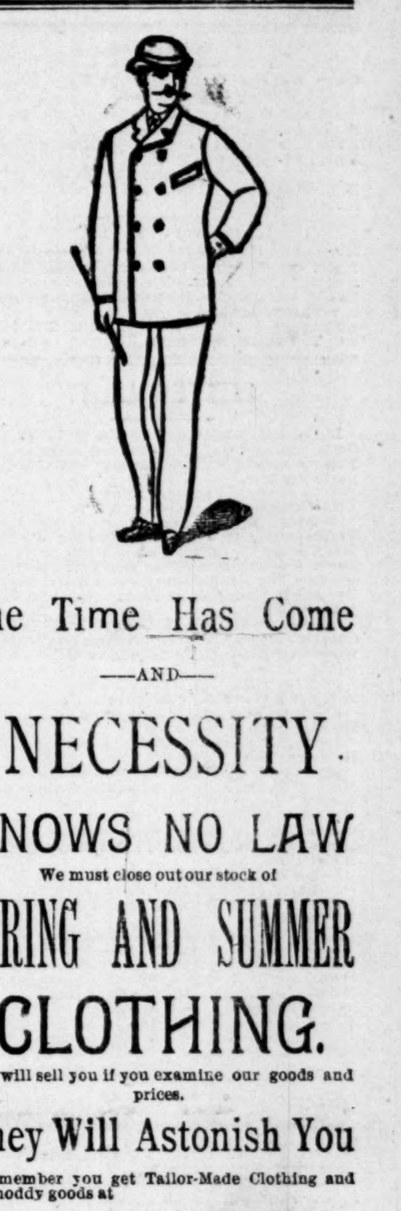
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FOR SALE.
Second-hand school, academy and college text books in splendid condition, at low prices, to suit all. Mail orders and inquiries receive prompt attention.

MEETINGS.

Cœur DeLion Commandery, No. 4 Knights Templar.

A Stated Conclave will be held at the Asylum, Masonic Hall, Monday night, 3rd inst., at 8 o'clock. Order of Red Cross will be conferred. Visiting knights welcome.

By order of E. C.
B. F. MOORE, Recorder. H. C. STOCKDELL.

Capital City Club.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30th, 1885.—A special meeting of the Capital City Club will be held Monday, August 3d, 1885, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., for consideration of the report of the committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws.

By order of L. MIMS, President.
C. T. WATSON, Secretary. sun mon

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending August 1, 1885. Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Georgia Amorous, Lucy Allen.
B—Lizzie Bryant, Ella Butler, Sallie Burdon, Emma Butts, Mrs J C Buchanan, Mrs J G Boaz, Mrs E Boliman, Pallie Boswell, Annie May Bowles, Laura A Bona, Lena Brightwell, Lizzie Bell, Millie Bennett, Mrs J R Benson, Alberta Bony, Mary Bailey, Annie Blake, Fannie Barnetine, Louisa Barnes, John Bradley.
C—Annie Clarke, Mrs D C Connolly, M— Vandan Cooper, Jimmie Christian, Eveline Ch—er, Emma Carter, Mrs John Colors, Mattie C—, Hattie Calhoun.
D—Maggie Duncan, Nora Dunaway, —thy Dozier, Mrs R O Dennis, Miss Maggie D—.
E—Emma Edwards, Henry Earnest, H— Eaven, Dorcas Erwin, Sallie Edmunds.
F—Mary Farriman, Lizzie Faulkner, Harriet Freelang, Jessie A Finley.
G—Nancy Grimes, Ann Grison, Forence Green, Mrs G A Green, Alice Grey, Mrs M A Gannon, Cindy Garrett.
H—E C Haskins, Lillie M Hogan, Lou Heusberger, Mrs N A Harpee, Susie Howell, Mrs M A Humphries, Mary Hudson, Janie Hutchison, Miss E Harrison.
I—Mrs Harry A Irby.
J—Hattie Johnson, Malinda Johnson, Miss Mary Johnson, Mattie Jackson, Louisa Jenkins, Cyrus Jackson.
K—Louisa Kinningham, Cora King.
L—Margaret Lewis, S W Logan, Mrs M E Lee.
M—Emma McCoy, Eliza McLean, Ella Mooreland, Jane Moncoller, Mary Morris, Adeline Miller, A J Mallory, Georgia Mayberry, Carrie Mear.
O—Ella Owens, Lena Owens.
P—Eliza Pope, Jane Pronca, Maria Pierce, Georgia Phillips, Jessie Prince, Anna Primall, Willie Peeples, Basto Pearson, Sarah Peeples, Mary Parks, Tillie Potts.
R—Mrs Hiram Rudds, Mattie Reeder, Martha Richardson, Mattie A Rivers, Mrs W J Roberts 2, Ida Rutherford, Wm Rushton.
S—Howard Sewel, Grace Seliman, Mrs E H Stewart, Adeline Springs, Mary Sims, Mary Sprights, Malissa Strickland, Mrs H E Strond, Eliza Stovall, Mary Swan, Amanda Samuels, Miss Pallie Strange.
T—Rinney Tabor, Mahalie Thomas, Stella Thomas, T A Thomas, Lizzie A Tucker.
V—Carrie C Vanduzer.
W—Madden Waddell, Parilla R Warren, Recca Walker, Grunie Waldrop, David W Whittle, Annie L White, Laura L Wright, Mamie B Wood, Janie O Wood.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—A Applegct, D W Archer, W D Archer & Co, Wm Adams Adams, W M Almond, Mousseur P Adolpre.
B—John F Beck, John Beck, Sam Benson, J S Bassett, Chas Bagby, C J T Balk, J P Baker, Alf Bradley, Essie Barty, W G Brantley, B N Barron, L Bazin, J A Barnett, J C Brown, Jos E Brown, T M Bryson, Geo S Burris, A M Burbach, E F Bucham, Thos Blood, Frank Bowen, J M Binson, J A Brightwell, W A Benton, W E Berry, Walter Backhouse, Joe Bennett, Chas Bell, W L Bolt.
C—Y A Clark, W T Cartwright, R H Couper, J L Cox, R G Cordon, L Christian, W T Clayton, A S Campbell, G Clayton, W M Cato, W R Comp, J E Chastain, J C Carter, E H Carland, Walter Chandler, C H Canfield, Wm Calder, T G Crawford, F H Childs.
D—Edward Dagan, R W Durden, W G Dulie, T J Durham, Prof R O Dennis, Hill Dellinger, Leonard Davis, Amubel Darden, Doc Davis.
E—C W Everett, R W Everett.
F—A H Flowers, T H Flood, S S Fish, W M Feller, J J Fleming, A J Freeman, Andrew Frederick, Peter Fanell, A C Farrow, Thos Fair.
G—S E Gray, George Glazener, R Godwin, Dr J E Garrison, Geo Gates, Chas Gray, Silas E Gay, Saml A Gamble, T T Grasty, Griney Garel, T J Green, P C Green 2, G G Green, Peter Gregsen, R E Green, Cornell Gillespie, H J Gilbert, Minnie Griggs, Willie Griffin.
H—Capt C P Hansell 2, J B Harrison, G W Harman, W F Hall, J H Hampton, Thos Haden, Isom Hardy, T S Hanberry, T S Heirington, F D Henry, D J Hill, E F Holmes, W Hilcouen, H B Howell, Clark Hows, C H Howard, John Holeman, W H Holmes, J W Howell, D Holcomb, J F Hammond, I W Haneleston, J B Harris, Henry Harris, John G Haynes, John Hanson.
J—F W Jenkins, Joan W Jackson, R B Johnson, J C Johnson, Cogely Johnson, C E Johnson, I T C Johnson, Wm Johnson, W N Judson.
K—Adam Kalb, W G Kener, S H Kimball, J C Kennedy.
L—N Y Lowry, Eugene Lowell, T Lilfrank, Jas Francis Lee, S Lilberger, Thomas G Lewis, Wm Laird.
M—John F Martin, Saml Moody, A F Mackay, J R Meacham, Tupely Manes, Auquilla Miles, Jos Mitchum, J J Miller, Frank Miller, M A Mitchell, J L Moon, J E Morris, John Moore, John Monroe, David Moses, John Monroe, David Moss, L P Myers, Cherry Mills, Warren McMullen, J R McCall, Geo McDonald DD, Lem McMillan, W M McKenzie, Michael McGee, Peter McBlurty.
N—M C Neal—.
O—S Onnie, G— W O'Brien.
P—S B Phill— —G Plaster, J D Parson, M L Payne, Rev H P— —R E Parks, Geo Perdue, C Phillips, Dan P— —son, S W Peck, Robt M Posser, Edward Potter, —tell Pool, George Pullar, —— Putnam.
R—J W Ryckman, A C Robbins, E A Rogers, A Rouse, W P Richardson, Jas M Ruero, Sid Reese, J R Reynolds, A J Randolph, L Rosser, Mr Ramsdell.
S—J M Smith, J T Smith, John Smith, H M Smith, E W Smith, R H Smith, D B Smith, S J Smith, Charles Smith, Louis Smith, E W Smith, C R Snyder, John Spabrey, W J Stockton, Alexander Scott, Rolling Scott, Dilsie Solle, Elie Simes, G B Shepherd, G C Stevens, O B Stephens, Geo R Street, W A Speer, Jacob Shepherd, R M Scales, J T Sanders.
T—A H Tucker, D N Thomaston 2, D N Thomas, W T Thompson, Ralph Lee Thomas, Wm Tremble, A Taylor, W A Tarnsdell, C H Thomas, Charles C Tixon.
U—A A Unison.
V—W C Verien, W S Vine, G T Vetts.
W—N H Williams, A T Williams, D C Wooley, W L Waldruff, Ben Whitner, A Rence Wright, O Wiggenbottom, T J Wilkeison, Frank Whittaker, Jim Withaspoon, S B White, W Winart, M B Wilson, A McD Wilson, John White, J B Willsbanks, W S Wilson, H C White, W H Wesh, G T Wheeler, J R Walker, Geo C Wallace, H F Wornecke.
Y—Jas Youther.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Springstein & Vanderzee, Beall & Co, Smith & Crane, Brown & Ellis, Gate City Roller Rink, Powers & Chandler, Atlanta Jen Stand Co, The Herald, Lummin Gin Mfg Co, Temple & Schiff, Young & Hunter, Bell & Appley, Cullum & Smith, Fulton, Jones & Co, Emery & Fisher, Educational Bureau, Klein & Brown, O T I Co.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

W P Greshing, W W Smith, John L Brown, Helen Seymour, G W Everett, E H McCullough.

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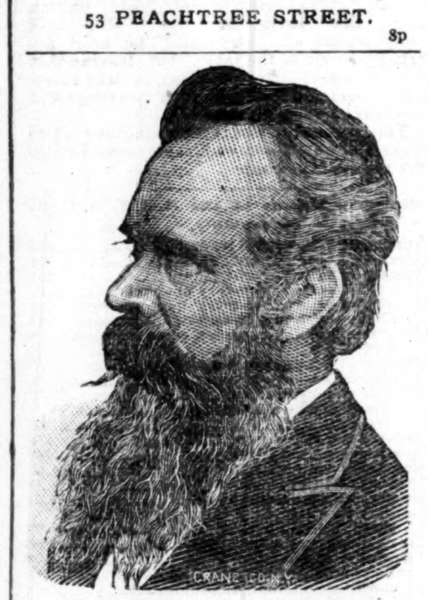
W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOOLWARD, Asst. Postmaster.

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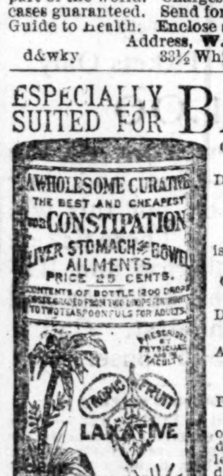
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Large Reductions in our Prices
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The table is supplied with everything the markets afford, the cooking and service is the very best. The rooms are large, bright and elegantly furnished and ventilated, while every modern comfort and convenience has been provided for guests.
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Plain Oil Pressed and Molded Brick a specialty. Samples and prices furnished on application
july31—d&wkly

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EXERCISES RESUMED ON WEDNESDAY, September 16th, 1885. For Circular of information apply to Madame S. SOSNOWSKI,
july29—66w Principal.

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july15—dtiloct1 Secretary.

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July21—d lam3m wkjuly28 aug11 24 sep15 29 ccl3

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july18—d2m sat mon wed

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july16—d2m thu sat mon

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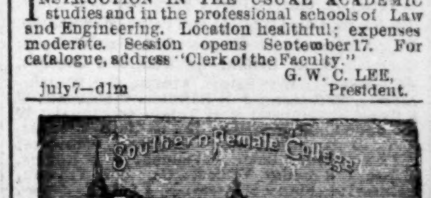
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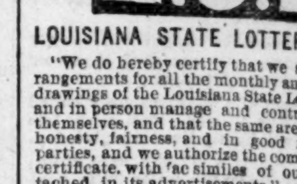
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THE

VOL. XVIII.

THE GREAT FUNERAL

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO VISIT ALBANY

General Fitz Hugh Lee to Act as One of the Aides—The Observance of Grant's Memorial in Westminster Abbey—Preparations at Mount McGregor—Other Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—It is probable that the president will visit Albany after the funeral of General Grant, before he goes to the mountains. He expects to be able to get there Sunday next. Secretary Manning, who will spend the month of August at Walsh Hill, Conn., with his family, will probably accompany him to Albany. It is expected that Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland will remain in Washington during the president's absence. The other members of the cabinet will take a vacation. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Bayard, it is not expected the secretary of state will spend much of the summer season in Washington. Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, and Postmaster General Vilas will spend most of the summer at their homes. The two former will make short visits to Washington whenever their presence is required. It is not definitely settled what day the presidential party will leave Washington for New York, but it will either be Thursday or Friday of this week.

General Clark, clerk of the house of representatives, today added Harry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and William C. Oates, of Alabama, to membership of the congressional committee to attend General Grant's funeral.

The postmaster general has ordered the postoffice at Albany, N. Y., to be closed on the day of Grant's obsequies at that place.

FITZHUGH LEE AS ONE OF THE AIDES.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 3.—The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between Fitzhugh Lee and General Hancock:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., August 2.—General Fitzhugh Lee, Alexandria, Va: Would it be agreeable to you to be appointed as aide on the occasion of the ceremonies in connection with the obsequies of General Grant. If it would, you will be so announced. Please reply by telegraph. W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 3.—To General W. S. Hancock, Mount McGregor: Your telegram received. I accept the position because by so doing I can testify my respect for the memory of the great soldier, and thus return, as far as I can, the generous feelings he has expressed towards the soldiers of the south. FITZHUGH LEE.

ON MOUNT M'GREGOR.

MOUNT McGREGOR, August 3.—General Hancock arrived on a special train from Saratoga at 1:45, accompanied by General Rufus Ingalls, General A. J. Perry, Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, Captain G. S. L. Ward, Colonel Charles Southerland, Wm Ludlow, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Lieutenant Colonel Finley Anderson, Captain John H. Walker, Captain James S. Wharton and Lieutenant Eugene Griffin. The general reached Saratoga from New York at 8 o'clock, and was met at the station by Joseph H. Drexel, who took him in his carriage to his residence, where he remained until 11 o'clock, when he left by train for this place. When the train reached here the platform of the station was thronged with people, and every point of vantage in the vicinity was occupied by groups of spectators. Company E, of the Twelfth infantry, and Company A, of the Fifth artillery, were drawn up at right angles to the station to receive the general and his staff. Before leaving the train General Hancock issued instructions that no salute should be fired in his honor by the artillery either today or tomorrow, because it would be in bad taste.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DEAD.

The general marched at the head of his staff up the slope to the cottage, bowing to several acquaintances on the way. At the foot of the balcony he was met by Colonel Fred Grant, with his hat off. The general took off his hat in return, and walked up the steps and entered the cottage by the door on the west end. None but the general and his officers were admitted at that hour, but half an hour later the doors were thrown open to the general public.

HONORS FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.—Governor Cameron has ordered two companies of the First Virginia regiment, the Richmond Grays, Captain L. J. Bossie, and the Walker Light Guard, Captain H. C. Jones, and two companies from the Third Virginia regiment, the Danville Grays, Captain Covington, and the Alexandria Light Infantry, Captain Mushback, to proceed to New York to take part in the military escort on the occasion of General Grant's funeral. They will leave here on Thursday evening for Newport News, and there take the Old Dominion steamer Manhattan, for New York. Governor Cameron and his staff will accompany them. The governor has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, by the death of General U. S. Grant the county is called upon to mourn the loss of an illustrious citizen, whose deeds have made him famous throughout the world and whose generosity in a memorable crisis of the fortunes of this state, has left an indelible impression on the hearts of our people and as it is becoming that in common with our fellow citizens of the republic, Virginians should mark their sense of the national loss and pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the ex-president and great commander of the United States armies. Therefore,

It is ordered that on Saturday next, 8th instant, the day appointed for the funeral of General U. S. Grant, all public offices of the state be closed, that the flags of the capitol be displayed at half mast, and that from sunrise to sunset guns be fired every half hour from the capitol square. Citizens throughout the commonwealth are requested to observe the solemn occasion by religious services or appropriate ceremonies.

AN APPEAL FOR A MONUMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug., 3.—The executive committee of Grant's monument association, New York, to-day issued the following address:

"Office of the Grant Monument Association, 146 Broadway, New York, August 3, 1885.—To the Clergy of the United States: The family of General Grant, having selected a site within the city of New York for the final resting place for his mortal remains, it is proposed that a great national monument be erected which shall appropriately honor and perpetuate the memory of the great soldier of this century. In aid of this noble undertaking, it has been further more suggested that a collection be taken in all the churches of the United States on the day of worship next following the funeral obsequies of the illustrious dead; all religious societies throughout the land are, therefore, cordially invited to make contributions towards the erection of a memorial column which shall testify, in a fitting manner and for future ages, our admiration of the matchless soldier and wise statesman, and illustrate also the conspicuous example of his faithful religious character. [For the Grant monument association.]

RICHARD T. GREENER, Secretary.

GENERAL SHALER'S ORDERS.

General Shaler has issued a circular as commanding officer of the military organizations comprising the escort column at the Grant obsequies, in which he urges that his office be notified at once of the strength of such organization, the name, rank and address of commanding officers, and the route by which they will reach New York. The troops will be formed in a deployed line on the east side of Broadway, resting on the City Hall park. The First battery will fire minute guns from 4:30 to 5:30 and a national salute at sunset, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, from the site of Old Fort George on Harlem river.

GRANT IN THE ABBEY.

The Warmth of English Feeling for the Great American Soldier.

LONDON, August 2.—The duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, the marquis of Lorne, General Wolseley and M. Martinez, Chilian ambassador to England, have signified their intention of being present at the memorial services in honor of General Grant at Westminster Abbey to—